

THE
PRINCIPLES
OF THE
FRENCH GRAMMAR,

Abridged by Mr. RESTAUT,
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Council.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH,
BY JOHN PETER LE CAMUS.
A NEW EDITION.

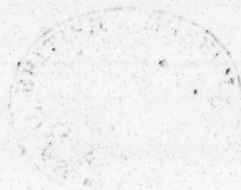
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*Mons. RESTAUT's Advertisement to the
Abridgment of the Principles of the
French Grammar.*

THIS little book is only a very plain extract from another of a much larger size, intitled, *The general and rational Principles of the French Grammar.*

Nothing has been here inserted, but what is adapted to the capacities of children, who cannot be too early instructed in the principles of their mother tongue, in order to prepare them to speak and write with propriety, or to facilitate the study of the first elements of the Latin language.

In the last chapter I have thrown together several observations, which could not have been inserted in the body of the work, because they suppose at least a general knowledge of all the parts of speech. This is a kind of French syntax in miniature, where children may learn to develop the construction of a sentence, and to account for the mutual relation of words.

As

As soon as young pupils have thoroughly learnt whatever is contained in this abridgment, their masters will find in my book of the general principles, sufficient matter to improve those first ideas : and by this means they will insensibly lead them to a perfect knowledge of these rules, and enable them to apply them upon every necessary occasion.

What has been here said in regard to children, equally relates to persons of riper age, who are desirous of learning the French grammar. They may begin with this abridgment, which will give them a first notion of the terms, and facilitate the reading of other books, wherein the rules are treated more at large, and minutely examined.

THE
PRINCIPLES
OF THE
FRENCH GRAMMAR
ABRIDGED.

CHAP. I.

Of GRAMMAR in general; of WORDS, SYLLABLES, and LETTERS.

Question. WHAT is Grammar?

Answer. It is the art of speaking and writing correctly.

Q. What is Speech?

A. It is the expressing of our thoughts, by means of the voice.

Q. What do we make use for that purpose?

A. We make use of words, which are also called parts of speech.

Q. Of what are written Words composed;

A. They are composed of Syllables: Thus, in the word *opulent*, there are three syllables: which are *o-pu-lent*; and in the word *calumniateur*, there are five, *viz. ca-lum-ni-a-teur*.

Q. Of what are Syllables composed?

A. They are composed of Letters.

Q. How many Letters are there in the French language?

A. Twenty-four; *viz.*

A,	a,
B,	b,
C,	c,
D,	d,
E,	e,
F,	f,
G,	g,
H,	h,
I,	i,
J,	j,
L,	l,
M,	m,
N,	n,
O,	o,
P,	p,
Q,	q,
R,	r,
S,	s,
T,	t,
U,	u,
V,	v,
X,	x,
Y,	y,
Z,	z,

Six of which are called vowels, namely a, e, i, o, u, y; the rest are consonants.

Q. How many ways is the French *e* pronounced?

A. Three several ways, which have each a particular name, *viz.* the *e* mute, the *e* acute, and the open *e*.

Q. What is the *e* mute?

A. It is an *e* that has only a very faint sound, as it is pronounced

Of WORDS, SYLLABLES, and LETTERS. 3

pronounced at the end of these French words, *monde*, the world; *livre*, a book; *homme*, a man*.

Q. What is the *e* acute?

A. The *e* acute is so called, because it has a strong and distinct sound, and is marked with the acute accent, as at the end of these words, *café*, coffee; *bonité*, goodness; *charité*, charity.

Q. What is the open *e*?

A. The open *e* is so called, because it is pronounced openly, as in the second syllables of the words, *misère*, misery; *fidelle*, faithful; *tempête*, tempest; *extrême*, extreme; *succès*, success; *progrès*, progress.

Q. Give me an example of these three sorts of *e*'s in some words?

A. You find them in the words *fermeté*, firmness; *netteté*, cleanliness; the first of which is the open *e*, the second the *e* mute, the third the *e* acute.

Q. How many sorts of open *e*'s are there?

A. There are two sorts.

1. The *e* a little open, which is pronounced with a greater opening of the mouth than that required for pronouncing the *e* acute, as in the second syllables of the words, *misère*, misery; *fidelle*, faithful; *musette*, a bag-pipe; *tristesse*, sadness.

2. The *e* quite open, which is pronounced with a still greater opening of the mouth, as in the first syllable of the word *guerre*, war; and in the second syllables of the words *tempête*, tempests; *extrême*, extreme; *succès*, success; *progrès*, progress.

Q. How many sorts of Accents are there?

A. There are three; namely, the acute ('), the grave (`), and circumflex (^).

Q. What is the use of the Acute Accent?

A. It is always put on the *e* acute, whether in the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of words, as in *vérité*, truth; *témérité*, rashness; *les amitiés*, friendships; *les procédés*, proceedings, &c.

* Or as *e* at the end of these English words, *come*, *people*.

Q. What is the use of the Grave Accent ?

A. It is put chiefly on the open *e*, when this *e* is at the end of words, and when it is followed by an *r*, as in *après*, after; *procès*, process; *accès*, access; *très*, very much; *près*, near, &c.

Q. What is the use of the Circumflex Accent ?

A. It is put only on long vowels.

Q. Which are the long Vowels ?

A. The long vowels are those on which we dwell longer than on the rest, when we pronounce them.

Q. Give me examples, of long and short vowels in some words.

A. *A* is long in *un mâle*, of the male kind; and it is short in *une maille*, a mail.

E is long in *tempête*, a tempest; and it is short in *trumpette*, a trumpet.

I is long in *gîte*, the form of a hare: and short in *petite*, small.

U is long in *flûte*, a flute; and short in *bûte*, a but or bank.

Q. What is to be observed in regard to the letter *b* ?

A. It is either aspirated or unaspirated.

Q. What is the aspirated *b* ;

A. It is that which causes the following vowel to be pronounced with an aspiration, that is with a guttural sound, as in the words *le héros*, a hero; *la hauteur*, heights; *la haine*, hatred, &c.

Q. What is the unaspirated *b* ?

A. It is that which adds nothing to the sound of the following vowel, as in the words *l'homme*, a man; *l'honneur*, honour; which are pronounced as if it were *Pomme*, *Ponneur*, without *b*.

Q. What is the use of the letter *y* ?

A. It is generally made use of in order to express two *n*'s, as in the words *essayer*, to essay; *envoyer*, to send; *moyen*, means; which are pronounced as if it were, *essai-ier*, *envoi-ier*, *moi-ien*.

Q. How

Of Words, SYLLABLES, and LETTERS. 5

Q. How many sorts of Words are made use of in speaking?

A. Nine, which are called the Nine parts of speech.

Q. Which are those Nine parts of speech?

A. Article.

Noun,

Pronoun,

Verb,

Participle,

Adverb,

Preposition,

Conjunction,

Interjection.

CHAP. II.

Of GENDER, NUMBER, and CASE.

Quest. HOW many Genders are there ?

Ans. Two; the Masculine and the Feminine.

Q. How are they distinguished ?

A. When we may put *le* or *un* before a word, it is Masculine: Thus, *pere*, a father, is Masculine; because we may say, *le pere*, or *un pere*.

When we may put *la* or *une* before a word, it is Feminine: Thus, *mere*, mother, is Feminine, because we may say, *la mere*, or *une mere*.

Q. How many Numbers are there ?

A. Two; namely, the Singular, when we speak of only one thing, and the Plural, when we speak of many.

Q. Give me some examples ?

A. *Un homme*, a man, is in the Singular *des hommes*, men, is in the Plural: *le livre*, a book, is in the Singular; *les livres*, books, is in the Plural.

Q. How many Cases are there ?

A. Six; *viz.*

The Nominative,
The Genitive,
The Dative,
The Accusative,
The Vocative, and
The Ablative.

Q. What parts of speech do Gender, Number, and Case agree with ?

A. With Articles, Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of Nouns.

Quest. **W**HAT is a Noun?

Ans. It is a word made use of to name or to qualify something.

Q. How many sorts of Nouns are there?

A. Two: the Substantive, and the Adjective.

Q. What is a Substantive?

A. It is that which signifies a thing; as *ciel*, heaven; *terre*, earth; *arbre*, a tree.

Q. What is an Adjective?

A. It is that which is made use of to qualify a thing; that is, which expresses some quality of it, or denotes in what manner it is, as *rouge*, red; *aimable*, lovely; *généreux*, generous, &c.

Q. What difference is there between a Substantive and an Adjective?

A. A noun substantive has no need to be joined to another noun in order to be understood. Thus we understand very well what is meant by *habit*, coat; *enfant*, child; *cœur*, heart, &c.

But a noun adjective always supposes a substantive, to which it relates, and without which it cannot be understood. Thus *rouge*, red; *aimable*, amiable; *généreux*, generous; are not clearly understood, but when they are joined to nouns substantive: as when we say, *un habit rouge*, a red coat; *un enfant aimable*, a lovely child; *un cœur généreux*, a generous heart.

Q. How many sorts of Substantives are there?

A. There are two sorts, *Common* and *Proper*.

Q. Which are the *Common* ?

A. They are those which agree with several like things, as the words *ange*, angel; *homme*, a man; and *cheval*, a horse; which agree with all angels, with all men, and with all horses.

Q. Which are the *Proper* nouns ?

A. Those which agree with one thing only, as the names of *Cicero* and *Paris*, which agree with one man only, and with one city only.

Q. What are Nouns of Number ?

A. They are nouns adjective, which we make use of in reckoning.

Q. How many sorts are there ?

A. There are two sorts; *absolute nouns of number*, and *ordinal nouns of number*.

Q. What are the Absolute nouns of number ?

A. These,

un or *une*, one;
deux, two;
trois, three;
quatre, four;
cinq, five;
six, six;
sept, seven;
huit, eight;
neuf, nine;
dix, ten;
onze, eleven;
douze, twelve;
treize, thirteen;
quatorze, fourteen;
quinze, fifteen;
seize, sixteen;
dix-sept, seventeen;
dix huit, eighteen;
dix-neuf, nineteen;
vingt, twenty;
trente, thirty;
quarante, forty;

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cinquante,

cinquante, fifty ;
soixante, sixty ;
soixante & dix, seventy ;
quatre-vingts, fourscore ;
quatre-vingts-dix, ninety ;
cent, a hundred ;
deux-cents, two-hundred.
mille, a thousand.
deux-mille, two-thousand, &c.

Q. What are the Ordinal Nouns of Number ?

A. These,

le premier, or *la premiere*, the first ;
le second, or *la seconde*, the second ;
le troisieme, or *la troisieme*, the third ;
le quatrieme, the fourth ;
le cinquieme, the fifth ;
le sixieme, the sixth ;
le septieme, the seventh ;
le huitieme, the eighth ;
le neuvieme, the ninth ;
le dixieme, the tenth, &c.

Q. How do you know the Gender of Nouns ?

A. Those nouns before which we can put *le* or *un*, are masculine ; and those before which we can put *la* or *une*, are feminine : Thus, *le chateau*, a castle, is of the masculine gender, because we can say, *le chateau* or *un chateau* ; and *porte*, a door, is of the feminine gender, because we can say, *la porte* or *une porte*.

Q. Can you put *le* or *la* before nouns which begin with a vowel or unaspirated *h* ?

A. No ; for we do not say, *le oiseau*, the bird, *la esperance*, the hope, *le homme*, the man, *le humeur*, the humour ; but, *l'oiseau*, *l'esperance*, *l'homme*, *l'humeur*.

Q. How do you know the Gender of these Nouns ?

A. We join them to a noun adjective beginning with a consonant, as *bon*, good ; *beau*, handsome ; or *grand*, great. Thus when we say, *le bel oiseau*, the pretty bird ; *la bonne esperance*, the good hope ; *le grand homme*, the great man ; and *la belle humeur*, the good humour :

we know that *oiseau* and *homme* are of the masculine gender; and *espérance* and *humeur* of the feminine.

Q. What Genders agree with the Noun substantive, and with the Noun adjective?

A. The noun substantive is commonly but of one gender, either of the masculine or feminine; but the noun adjective is always of two. Thus we say in French, *le bon*, *la bonne*, good; but we do not say, *le pere*, *la pere*, father: we must say only, *le pere*. We say, *la chambre*, and not *le chambre* a chamber.

Q. Are there not some rules to know the terminations of Nouns adjective, with regard to the two Genders?

A. Yes, there are two general rules.

1. Nouns adjective, terminating in the masculine gender by an *e* mute, do not change the termination in the feminine gender. Thus *bonnete*, honest; and *fidelle*, faithful, make in the feminine, *bonnête* and *fidelle*; and we say, *un bonnete homme*, an honest man, *une bonnete femme*, an honest woman; *un homme fidelle*, a faithful man, *une femme fidelle*, a faithful woman.

2. The other nouns adjective, which are not terminated in the masculine gender by an *e* feminine, take this *e* when they become feminine. Thus *grand*, great, makes in the feminine, *grande*; *charmant*, charming, *charmante*; and we say, *un grand palais*, a large palace; *une grande chambre*, a large chamber: *un jardin charmant*, a charming garden; *une fleur charmante*, a charming flower.

Q. Are there no exceptions to these general rules?

A. The first admits of none; but there are some to the second.

Q. How do you know when a Noun is in the singular or in the plural.

A. A noun is in the singular when it expresses only one thing, and when it either is, or may be preceded by *le* or *la*, as *le chateau*, the castle; *la porte*, the door.

A noun

A noun is in the plural, when it expresses several things, and when it either is, or may be preceded by *les*, as *les châteaux*, the castles; *les portes*, the doors.

Q. Is there not another way of distinguishing the numbers of nouns?

A. Yes, most nouns, as well substantive as adjective, have different terminations in the singular and in the plural.

Q. Give me a general rule for the difference of terminations?

A. The plural take an *s*, as *le père*, the father, *les pères*, the fathers; *la maison*, the house, *les maisons*, the houses; *le livre utile*, the useful book, *les livres utiles*, the useful books; *la bonté*, bounty, *les bontés*, bounties; *l'amitié*, friendship, *les amitiés*, friendships, &c.

Q. Are there any exceptions to this rule;

A. There are three principal ones.

1. Nouns ending in *au*, *eu*, *ou*, in the singular number, take an *x* in the plural, as *le bateau*, the boat, *les bateaux*, the boats; *le feu*, the fire, *les feux*, the fires; *le caillou*, the flint, *les cailloux*, the flints.

2. Most of the nouns ending in *al* and *ail* in the singular, form the plural in *aux*, as *le cheval*, the horse, *les chevaux*, the horses; *le travail*, labour, *les travaux*, labours.

3. Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, in the singular, retain these letters in the plural, as *le fils*, the son, *les fils*, the sons; *le nez*, the nose *les nez*, the noses; *la voix*, the voice, *les voix*, the voices.

Of the DEGREES of COMPARISON.

Q. What Nouns admit of Degrees of Comparison?

A. Only nouns adjective.

Q. How many degrees of comparison are there?

A. Three; the positive.
the comparative, and
the superlative.

Q. How is the Positive expressed?

A. Merely by the adjective, without adding any thing to it: Thus, *beau*, handsome; *grand*, great, *habile*, able; are adjectives of the positive degree.

Q. How many sorts of Comparatives are there;

A. There are three sorts.

1. The *comparative by equality*, which is formed by putting the words *autant*, *aussi*, or *si*, before the adjective: As when we say, *vous êtes autant habile*, or *aussi habile que votre frere*, you are as able as your brother.

2. The *comparative by excess*, which is formed by putting the word *plus*, more, before the adjective, as when we say, *l'histoire est plus utile que la musique*, history is more useful than music.

3. The *comparative by defect*, which is formed by putting the word *moins*, less, before the adjectives; as when we say, *Alexandre étoit moins prudent que César*, Alexander was less prudent than Cæsar.

Q. Are there not some Comparatives in French which are expressed by a single word?

A. Yes; the following adjectives, *meilleur*, better, *pire*, worse, *moindre*, less; which signify the same thing, as *plus bon*, more good, *plus mauvais*, more bad, *plus petit*, more small.

Q. How many sorts of superlatives are there?

A. 1. There are two sorts, the *superlative absolute*, and the *superlative relative*.

Q. How are they formed?

A. 1. The *superlative absolute* is formed by putting *très* or *fort*, very, before the nouns adjective, as when we say, *Cicéron étoit très éloquent*, Cicero was very eloquent; *votre procédé est fort bonnête*, your proceeding is very honest.

2. The *superlative relative* is formed by putting *le plus*,

plus, du plus, au plus, or la plus, de la plus, à la plus, the most, before nouns adjective: As when we say, *Alexandre étoit le plus brave des hommes*, Alexander was the most brave or the bravest of men; *ma soeur est la plus heureuse des femmes*, my sister is the most happy or the happiest of women.

CHAP. IV.

Of ARTICLES.

Quest. WHAT are Articles?

Ans. They are little words which are put before the nouns, and generally denote their gender, number and case.

Q. How many sorts of articles are there?

A. There are four sorts;
the definite,
the indefinite,
the partitive, and
the prepositive.

Q. Which are the Definite articles?

A. These.
Le, la, les, the,
Du, de la, des, of the.
Au, à la, aux, to the,

Q. How do you know the Gender and number of Nouns by these Articles?

A. By this, that *le, du, au,* are put before the nouns masculine in the singular; *la, de la, à la,* before the nouns feminine in the singular; and *les, des, aux,* before the nouns of both genders in the plural.

Q. How do these same Articles denote the Cases of Nouns?

A. By this, that a noun is in the nominative, or in the accusative, when it is preceded by *le, la, or les;* it is in the genitive or in the ablative when it is preceded by *du, de la, or des;* and it is in the dative when it is preceded by *au, à la, or aux.*

Q. Therefore the Articles are not put before Nouns in the Vocative?

A. No, but sometimes the letter *o,* as *o prince,* *o table,* *o table.*

Q. Are these Definite articles put before all sorts of Nouns?

A. *Le, du, au, and la, de la, à la,* are put only before nouns masculine or feminine, which begin with a consonant or an *h* aspirated, as *le prince*, the prince, *du prince*, of the prince, *au prince*, to the prince; *le héros*, the hero, *du héros*, of the hero, *au héros*, to the hero; *la table*, the table, *de la table*, of the table, *à la table*, to the table; *la haine*, the hatred, *de la haine*, of the hatred, *à la haine*, to the hatred.

But before nouns masculine and feminine in the singular, which begin with a vowel or with an *h* unspirated, we put an *l* with an apostrophe (') in the nominative and accusative, to which we add *de* in the genitive and ablative, and *à* in the dative. Thus instead of saying, *le amour*, the love, *la ame*, the soul, *le honneur*, the honour; we say, *l'amour*, *l'ame*, *l'honneur*, *de l'amour*, *de l'ame*, *de l'honneur*; *à l'amour*, *à l'ame*, *à l'honneur*.

Les, des, aux, are put before all sorts of nouns in the plural, whatsoever letter they begin with.

Q. What do you mean by declining a Noun?

A. I mean the repeating a noun with the articles.

Q. Decline by the Definite article, a Noun masculine beginning with a Consonant.

Ans. SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>le prince</i> , the prince	N. <i>les princes</i> , the princes
G. <i>du prince</i> , of the prince	G. <i>des princes</i> , of the princes
D. <i>au prince</i> , to the prince	D. <i>aux princes</i> , to the princes
Ac. <i>le prince</i> , the prince	Ac. <i>les princes</i> , the princes
V. <i>o prince</i> , o prince	V. <i>o princes</i> , o princes
A. <i>du prince</i> , from the prince	A. <i>des princes</i> , from the princes

Q. Decline

2. Decline by the same Article, a Noun Feminine beginning with a Consonant.

Ans. SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>la table</i> , the table	N. <i>les tables</i> , the tables
G. <i>de la table</i> , of the table	G. <i>des tables</i> , of the tables
D. <i>à la table</i> , to the table	D. <i>aux tables</i> , to the tables
Ac. <i>la table</i> , the table	Ac. <i>les tables</i> , the tables
V. <i>o table</i> , o table	V. <i>o tables</i> , o tables
A. <i>de la table</i> , from the table	A. <i>des tables</i> , from the tables

2. Decline a Noun Masculine beginning with a Vowel.

A. SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>l'amour</i> , the love	N. <i>les amours</i> , the loves
G. <i>de l'amour</i> , of the love	G. <i>des amours</i> , of the loves
D. <i>à l'amour</i> , to the love	D. <i>aux amours</i> , to the loves
Ac. <i>l'amour</i> , the love	Ac. <i>les amours</i> , the loves
V. <i>o amour</i> , o love	V. <i>o amours</i> , o loves
A. <i>de l'amour</i> , from the love	A. <i>des amours</i> , from the loves

2. Decline a Noun Feminine beginning with a Vowel.

A. SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>l'ame</i> , the soul	N. <i>les âmes</i> , the souls
G. <i>de l'ame</i> , of the soul	G. <i>dès âmes</i> , of the souls
D. <i>à l'ame</i> , to the soul	D. <i>aux âmes</i> , to the souls
Ac. <i>l'ame</i> , the soul	Ac. <i>les âmes</i> , the souls
V. <i>o ame</i> , o soul	V. <i>o âmes</i> , o souls
A. <i>de l'ame</i> , from the soul	A. <i>des âmes</i> , from the souls

2. Decline

2. Decline a Noun Masculine, beginning with an *h* unaspirated.

A. SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>l'honneur</i> ,	the	N. <i>les honneurs</i> ,	the
	honour		honour
G. <i>de l'honneur</i> ,	of the	G. <i>des honneurs</i> ,	of the
	honour		honours
D. <i>à l'honneur</i> ,	to the	D. <i>aux honneurs</i> ,	to the
	honour		honour
Ac. <i>l'honneur</i> ,	the	Ac. <i>les honneurs</i> ,	the
	honour		honours
V. <i>o honneur</i> ,	o honour	V. <i>o honneurs</i> ,	o honours
A. <i>de l'honneur</i> ,	from the	A. <i>des honneurs</i> ,	from the
	honour		honours

The nouns feminine beginning with an *h* unaspirated, are declined in the same manner as *honneur*.

2. Which are the Indefinite Articles ?

A. They are *un* and *une*, as *un homme*.

SINGULAR.

N. <i>un homme</i> ,	a man	—	<i>une femme</i> ,	a woman
G. <i>d'un homme</i> ,	of a man	—	<i>d'une femme</i> ,	of a woman
D. <i>à un homme</i> ,	to a man	—	<i>à une femme</i> ,	to a woman
Ac. <i>un homme</i> ,	a man	—	<i>une femme</i> ,	a woman
A. <i>d'un homme</i> ,	from a	—	<i>d'une femme</i> ,	from a
	man			woman

PLURAL.

N. <i>des hommes</i> ,	men	—	<i>des femmes</i> ,	women
G. <i>d'hommes</i> ,	of men	—	<i>de femmes</i> ,	of women
D. <i>à des hommes</i> ,	to men	—	<i>à des femmes</i> ,	to women
Ac. <i>des hommes</i> ,	men	—	<i>des femmes</i> ,	women
A. <i>d'hommes</i> ,	from men	—	<i>de femmes</i> ,	from women

2. Which are the Articles Prepositive ?

A. They are *de* and *à*, when alone before nouns, as *de Dieu*, of God ; *à Dieu*, to God.

Another

Q. Do these Articles denote the Gender and Number of Nouns?

A. No, for they are indiscriminately put before nouns masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

Q. Which case do they denote?

A. *De* denotes the genitive or the ablative, and *à* denotes the dative.

Q. Decline by these Articles a Noun Masculine beginning with a consonant.

A. SINGULAR.

N.	<i>Dieu,</i>	God	Ac.	<i>Dieu,</i>	God
G.	<i>de Dieu,</i>	of God	V.	<i>o Dieu,</i>	o God
D.	<i>à Dieu,</i>	to God	A.	<i>de Dieu,</i>	from God

Q. Decline by these same Articles, a Noun Feminine beginning with a Consonant.

A. SINGULAR.

N.	<i>Rome,</i>	Rome	Ac.	<i>Rome,</i>	Rome
G.	<i>de Rome,</i>	of Rome	V.	<i>o Rome,</i>	o Rome
D.	<i>à Rome,</i>	to Rome	A.	<i>de Rome,</i>	from Rome

Q. Decline some Nouns beginning with a Vowel, and with an *h* unaspirated.

A. SINGULAR.

N.	<i>Antoine,</i>	Antony	Ac.	<i>Antoine,</i>	Antony
G.	<i>d'Antoine,</i>	of Antony	V.	<i>o Antoine,</i>	o Antony
D.	<i>à Antoine,</i>	to Antony	A.	<i>d'Antoine,</i>	from Antony

Another SINGULAR.

N.	<i>Angelique,</i>	Angelica	Ac.	<i>Angelique,</i>	Angelica
G.	<i>d'Angelique,</i>	of Angelica	V.	<i>o Angelique,</i>	o Angelica
D.	<i>à Angelique,</i>	to Angelica	A.	<i>d'Angelique,</i>	from Angelica
					Another

Another

SINGULAR.

N. <i>Hercule,</i>	Hercules	Ac. <i>Hercule,</i>	Hercules
G. <i>d'Hercule,</i>	of Hercules	V. o <i>Hercule,</i>	o Hercules
D. <i>à Hercule,</i>	to Hercules	A. <i>d'Hercule,</i>	from Hercules

Q. Which are the Partitive Articles;

A. They are the genitives of the definite and indefinite articles; that is *du, de la, de l', des,* and *de,* when used as nominatives or accusatives.

The genitive or the ablative of these articles is simply *de.*

Their dative is *à du, à de la, à de l', à des,* and *à de.*

Q. What is to be done when *de* precedes a Noun beginning with Vowel, or with an *h* unaspirated?

A. The vowel *e* is dropped, instead of which we put the apostrophe (*'*). Thus instead of saying *une somme de argent,* a sum of money, *un livre de bistoire,* a book of history; we say, *une somme d'argent, un livre d'histoire.*

Q. Decline some Nouns with the Partitive Articles.

A. A noun of the masculine gender.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>du pain,</i>	some bread	N. <i>des pains,</i>	loaves
G. <i>de pain,</i>	of bread	G. <i>de pains,</i>	of loaves
D. <i>à du pain,</i>	to bread	D. <i>à des pains,</i>	to loaves
Ac. <i>du pain,</i>	some bread	Ac. <i>des pains,</i>	loaves
A. <i>de pain,</i>	from bread	A. <i>de pains,</i>	from loaves

Another of the Feminine Gender.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. <i>de la viande,</i>	some meat	N. <i>des viandes,</i>	meats
G. <i>de viande,</i>	of meat	G. <i>de viandes,</i>	of meats
D. <i>à de la viande,</i>	to meat	D. <i>à des viandes,</i>	to meats
Ac. <i>de la viande,</i>	some meat	Ac. <i>des viandes,</i>	meats
A. <i>de viande,</i>	from meat	A. <i>de viandes,</i>	from meats

Another

Another of the Masculine Gender, beginning with a vowel.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N.	<i>de l'esprit</i> , some wit	N.	<i>des esprits</i> , wits
G.	<i>d'esprit</i> , of wit	G.	<i>d'esprits</i> , of wits
D.	<i>à de l'esprit</i> , to wit	D.	<i>à des esprits</i> , to wits
Ac.	<i>de l'esprit</i> , some wit	Ac.	<i>des esprits</i> , wits
A.	<i>d'esprit</i> , from wit	A.	<i>d'esprits</i> , from wits

Another of the Feminine Gender, beginning with a vowel.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N.	<i>de l'eau</i> , some water	N.	<i>des eaux</i> , waters
G.	<i>d'eau</i> , of water	G.	<i>d'eaux</i> , of waters
D.	<i>à de l'eau</i> , to water	D.	<i>à des eaux</i> , to waters
Ac.	<i>de l'eau</i> , some water	Ac.	<i>des eaux</i> , waters
A.	<i>d'eau</i> , from water	A.	<i>d'eaux</i> , from waters

Another of the Masculine Gender, beginning with a *b* unaspirated.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
N.	<i>de l'honneur</i> , some honour	N.	<i>des honneurs</i> , some honours
G.	<i>d'honneur</i> , of honour	G.	<i>d'honneurs</i> , of honours
D.	<i>à de l'honneur</i> , to honour	D.	<i>à des honneurs</i> , to honours
Ac.	<i>de l'honneur</i> , some honour	Ac.	<i>des honneurs</i> , honours
A.	<i>d'honneur</i> , from honour	A.	<i>d'honneurs</i> , from honours

Other Nouns of the Masculine and of the Feminine Gender, with the Partitive Article *de*.

SINGULAR

SINGULAR.

N. <i>de bon pain</i> , good bread	— <i>de bonne viande</i> , good meat
G. <i>de bon pain</i> , of good bread	— <i>de bonne viande</i> , of good meat
D. <i>à de bon pain</i> , to good bread	— <i>à de bonne viande</i> , to good meat
Ac. <i>de bon pain</i> , good bread	— <i>de bonne viande</i> , good meat
A. <i>de bon pain</i> , from good bread	— <i>de bonne viande</i> , from good meat

PLURAL.

N. <i>de bons pains</i> , good loaves	— <i>de bonnes viandes</i> , good meats
G. <i>de bons pains</i> , of good loaves	— <i>de bonnes viandes</i> , of good meats
D. <i>à de bons pains</i> , to good loaves	— <i>à de bonnes viandes</i> , to good meats
Ac. <i>de bons pains</i> , good loaves	— <i>de bonnes viandes</i> , good meats
A. <i>de bons pains</i> , from good loaves	— <i>de bonnes viandes</i> , from good meats

CHAP. V.

Of PRONOUNS.

Quest. **W**HAT is a *Pronoun*?

Ans. It is a word that generally supplies the place of a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Pronouns are there?

A. There are six sorts; namely,
Pronouns personal,
Conjunctive,
Possessive,
Demonstrative,
Relative, and
Indefinite.

Article I. Of PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Q. What are Pronouns personal?

A. They are those which directly denote the persons, or which supply the place of them.

Q. How many sorts of persons are there?

A. Three.

The first is the person that speaks.

The second is the person to whom one speaks.

The third is the person of whom one speaks.

Q. Which are the Pronouns of each of these three persons?

A. The pronouns of the first person are, *je* and *moi*, I, for the singular; and *nous*, we, for the plural. They are of both genders.

The

The pronouns of the second person are, *tu* and *toi*, you or thou, for the singular; and *vous*, ye, for the plural. They are likewise of both genders.

The pronouns of the third person, are,

Il and *lui*, he, for the singular } masculine.
Ils and *eux*, they, for the plural, }

Elle, she, for the singular, } feminine.
Elles, they, for the plural, }

Q. How are these Pronouns declined?

A. They are declined with the prepositive article.

Q. Decline them one after the other.

A. Pronouns of the first person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>je</i> or <i>moi</i> ,	I	Nom.	<i>nous</i> ,	we
Gen.	<i>de moi</i> ,	of me	Gen.	<i>de nous</i> ,	of us
Dat.	<i>à moi</i> ,	to me	Dat.	<i>à nous</i> ,	to us
Acc.	<i>moi</i> ,	me	Acc.	<i>nous</i> ,	us
Abl.	<i>de moi</i> ,	from me	Abl.	<i>de nous</i> ,	from us

Pronouns of the second person.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>tu</i> or <i>toi</i> ,	you or thou	Nom.	<i>vous</i> ,	ye
Gen.	<i>de toi</i> ,	of thee	Gen.	<i>de vous</i> ,	of ye
Dat.	<i>à toi</i> ,	to thee	Dat.	<i>à vous</i> ,	to ye
Acc.	<i>toi</i> ,	thee	Acc.	<i>vous</i> ,	ye
Voc.	<i>o toi</i> ,	o thou	Voc.	<i>o vous</i> ,	o ye
Abl.	<i>de toi</i> ,	from thee	Abl.	<i>de vous</i> ,	from ye

Pronouns of the third person, for the Masculine Gender.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>il</i> or <i>lui</i> ,	he	Nom.	<i>ils</i> or <i>eux</i> ,	they
Gen.	<i>de lui</i> ,	of him	Gen.	<i>d'eux</i> ,	of them
Dat.	<i>à lui</i> ,	to him	Dat.	<i>à eux</i> ,	to them
Acc.	<i>lui</i> ,	him	Acc.	<i>eux</i> ,	them
Abl.	<i>de lui</i> ,	from him	Abl.	<i>d'eux</i> ,	from them

pronouns

Pronouns of the third person, for the Feminine Gender.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom. <i>elle</i> ,	she	Nom. <i>elles</i> ,	they
Gen. <i>d'elle</i> ,	of her	Gen. <i>d'elles</i> ,	of them.
Dat. <i>à elle</i> ,	to her	Dat. <i>à elles</i> ,	to them
Acc. <i>elle</i> ,	her	Acc. <i>elles</i> ,	them
Abl. <i>d'elle</i> ,	from her	Abl. <i>d'elles</i> ,	from them

Q. Are there not some other Personal Pronouns ?

A. There are two more of the third person ; namely, the reflected pronoun, *soi* himself or herself ; and the general pronoun *on*.

Q. How is the reflected Pronoun, *soi*, declined ?

A. It is declined like the rest, except that it has no nominative.

Q. Decline it.

A. SINGULAR.

Nom. - - - - -	
Gen. <i>de soi</i>	of himself or herself
Dat. <i>à soi</i> ,	to himself or herself
Acc. <i>soi</i>	himself or herself
Abl. <i>de soi</i> ,	from himself or herself

PLURAL.

Nom. - - - - -	
Gen. <i>d'eux-mêmes</i> , or <i>d'elles-mêmes</i> ,	of themselves
Dat. <i>à eux-mêmes</i> , or <i>à elles-mêmes</i> ,	to themselves
Acc. <i>eux-mêmes</i> , or <i>elles-mêmes</i> ,	themselves
Abl. <i>d'eux mêmes</i> , or <i>d'elles-mêmes</i> ,	from themselves

Q. What is the General Pronoun *on* ?

A. It is a pronoun which points out a kind of third general and indeterminate person, as when I say, *on étudie*, *on joue*, *on mange*, it is just as if I said in a general manner, *les hommes étu dient*, men study, *les hommes jouent*, men play, *les hommes mangent*, men eat.

L'on is often put instead of *on*, so that we say indifferently, *P'on étudie*, *P'on joue*, *P'on mange*.

Q. Is this Pronoun declined ?

A. No ; but it is always considered as a nominative singular of the masculine gender.

Article

Article II. Of CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS.

Quest. What are Conjunctive Pronouns;

Ans. They are pronouns that are generally put for the cases of pronouns personal.

Q. How many sorts of Pronouns Conjunctive are there?

A. There are as many sorts as there are persons, that is, three sorts.

Q. Shew me the difference of them with regard to the three persons.

A. The pronouns conjunctive of the first person, are, *Me*, me, for the singular; and *nous*, us, for the plural.

Those of the second person, are,

Te, thee, for the singular; and *vous*, ye, for the plural.

Those of the third person, are,

Lui, *le*, *la*, him, her, for the singular.

Les, *leur*, them, for the plural.

There are two which agree with the three persons, namely.

En and *y* for the singular and plural.

Q. Of what Gender are all these Pronouns?

A. They are of both genders, excepting *le*, which is of the masculine, and *la*, of the feminine.

Q. Are these Pronouns declined?

A. No, forasmuch as there are no articles joined to them.

Q. Shew me how these Conjunctive Pronouns are put for the cases of Personal Nouns.

A. There are five, which are put for the datives or accusatives of personal pronouns: These are, *me*, *nous*, *te*, *vous*, and *se*.

Me, instead of *à moi*, or *moi*. *Vous me donnez un livre*, you give me a book; *vous me regardez*, you look at me; that is, *vous donnez un livre à moi*; *vous regardez moi*.

Nous instead of *à nous* or *nous*. *Le Roi nous accorde une grace*, the king grants us a favour; *le ciel nous favorise*, heaven favours us; that is, *le Roi accorde une grace à nous*; *le ciel favorise nous*.

Te instead of *à toi* or *toi*; *ton maître te donnera une récompense*, thy master will give thee a reward; *ton maître te punira*, thy master will punish thee; that is, *ton maître donnera une récompense à toi*, *ton maître punira toi*.

Vous instead of *à vous*, or *vous*. *Je vous porterai de l'argent*, I will bring you some money; *je vous estime*, I value you; that is, *je porterai de l'argent à vous*, *j'estime vous*.

Se instead of *à soi* or *soi*; *à eux-mêmes*, *à elles-mêmes*, or instead of *eux-mêmes*, *elles-mêmes*; *Pierre se donne des louanges*, Peter gives himself praises; *les femmes doivent s'instruire*, women ought to inform themselves; that is, *Pierre donne des louanges à soi*; *les femmes doivent instruire elles-mêmes*.

2. There are three which are put only for the dative; namely, *lui* and *leur*, for the dative of the pronouns personal, and *y* for the dative of some noun.

Lui, for *à lui* or *à elle*. *Je lui dois du respect*, I owe him respect; that is, *je dois du respect à lui*, or *à elle*.

Leur, for *à eux* or *à elles*. *Je leur fais grace*, I forgive them; that is, *je fais grace à eux* or *à elles*.

Y, for *à cette chose* or *à ces choses*, to this thing, or to these things. *Je m'y applique*, that is, *je m'applique à cette chose*, or *à ces choses*.

3. There are three which are put only for the accusative of pronouns personal or of some noun. These are *le*, *la*, *les*,

Le, for *lui* or *cela*. *Je le connois*, I know him; *vous le savez*, you know it; that is, *je connois lui*; *vous savez cela*.

La for *elle* or *cette chose*. *Je la flatte*, I flatter her; *nous le considérons* we consider it; that is, *je flatte elle*; *nous considérons cette chose*.

Les for *eux* or *elles*, or *ces choses*. *Je les aime*, I love them; *il faut les rendre*, we must restore them; that is, *j'aime eux* or *elles*; *il faut rendre ces choses*.

4. There is one of them, namely, *en*, which supplies the place of the genitive or of the ablative of all the

the pronouns personal, or of some noun. Thus, *j'en parle*, may signify, *je parle de moi*, I speak of myself; *de nous*, of us; *de toi*, of thee; *de vous*, of you; *de lui*, of him; *d'elle*, of her; *d'eux*, of them; *d'elles*, of them; *de cela*, of this; *de cette chose*, or *de ses choses*, of this thing, or of these things.

Article III. Of PRONOUNS possessive.

Quest. What are pronouns possessive?

Ans. They are pronouns which signify possession: As when I say, *mon habit*, my coat; *votre chapeau*, your hat; *son livre*, his book; that is *l'habit que je possède*, the coat which I possess; *le chapeau qui vous appartient*, the hat which belongs to you; *le livre qui est à lui*, the book which belongs to him.

Q. How many sorts of Pronouns possessive are there?

A. There are two sorts; pronouns possessive joined which are always close to a noun substantive, as *mon habit*, my coat; and pronouns possessive separated, which relate to a noun already expressed; as when after having spoke of a coat, I call it *le mien*, mine, that is, *mon habit*, my coat.

Q. Of what persons are the Pronouns possessive as well joined as separated?

A. There are some for every person. and each of them relate to some of the pronouns personal, as well singular as plural.

Q. Which are the Pronouns possessive joined and to which Pronouns personal do they relate?

A. The following.

Singular.			Plural.	
mas.	Sing.	sem.	of both genders.	
<i>mon</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>mes</i>	my,	which relate to <i>moi</i> ,
<i>ton</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>tes</i>	thy,	which relate to <i>toi</i>
<i>son</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>ses</i>	his,	which relate to <i>lui</i> , or <i>elle</i> .
<i>notre</i>	<i>notre</i>	<i>nos</i>	our,	which relate to <i>nous</i>
<i>votre</i>	<i>votre</i>	<i>vos</i>	your,	which relate to <i>vous</i>
<i>leur</i>	<i>leur</i>	<i>leurs</i>	their,	which relate to <i>eux</i> , or <i>elles</i> .

Q. Which are the Pronouns possessive separated, and the Pronouns personal to which they relate ;

A. The following.

Singular.		Plural.		relate to
masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	
<i>le mien</i>	<i>la mienne, mine</i>	<i>les miens</i>	<i>les miennes—moi</i>	
<i>le tien</i>	<i>la tienne, thine</i>	<i>les tiens</i>	<i>les tiennes—toi</i>	
<i>le sien</i>	<i>la sienne, his</i>	<i>les siens</i>	<i>les siennes—lui,</i> or <i>elle.</i>	
<i>le nôtre</i>	<i>la nôtre, ours</i>	<i>les nôtres</i>	<i>les nôtres—nous</i>	
<i>le vôtre</i>	<i>la vôtre, yours</i>	<i>les vôtres</i>	<i>les vôtres—vous</i>	
<i>le leur</i>	<i>la leur, theirs</i>	<i>les leurs</i>	<i>les leurs—eux,</i> or <i>elles.</i>	

Q. Why have you put a circumflex accent on *nôtre*, *vôtre*, possessives separated, and none upon *notre*, *votre*, possessives joined ?

A. Because the vowel *ô* in *nôtre*, *vôtre*, possessives separated, is always long, and it is short in *notre*, *votre*, possessives joined.

Q. What Articles do the Pronouns Possessive take ?

A. The possessives joined take the prepositive article, and the possessives separated take the definite article.

Q. Decline them in their order, joining the masculine to the feminine, and, for the sake of exercise, add the nouns to them.

SINGULAR.	
Masc.	Fem.
N. <i>mon livre</i> , my book	N. <i>ma plume</i> , my feather
G. <i>de mon livre</i> , of my book	G. <i>de ma plume</i> , of my feather
D. <i>à mon livre</i> , to my book	D. <i>à ma plume</i> , to my feather
Ac. <i>mon livre</i> , my book	Ac. <i>ma plume</i> , my feather
V. <i>ô mon livre</i> , o my book	V. <i>ô ma plume</i> , o my feather
A. <i>de mon livre</i> , from my book	A. <i>de ma plume</i> , from my feather
PLURAL.	

PLURAL.

Masc.

Fem.

N. <i>mes livres</i> , my books	N. <i>mes plumes</i> , my feathers.
G. <i>de mes livres</i> , of my books	G. <i>de mes plumes</i> , of my feathers
D. <i>à mes livres</i> , to my books	D. <i>à mes plumes</i> , to my feathers
Ac. <i>mes livres</i> , my books	Ac. <i>mes plumes</i> , my feathers
V. <i>ô mes livres</i> , o my books	F. <i>ô mes plumes</i> , o my feathers
A. <i>de mes livres</i> , from my books	A. <i>de mes plumes</i> , from my feathers

SINGULAR.

N. <i>ton ami</i> , thy friend	N. <i>ta maison</i> , thy house
G. <i>de ton ami</i> , of thy friend	G. <i>de ta maison</i> , of thy house
D. <i>à ton ami</i> , to thy friend	D. <i>à ta maison</i> , to thy house
Ac. <i>ton ami</i> , thy friend	Ac. <i>ta maison</i> , thy house
A. <i>de ton ami</i> , from thy friend	A. <i>de ta maison</i> , from thy house

PLURAL.

N. <i>tes amis</i> , thy friends	N. <i>tes maisons</i> , thy houses
G. <i>de tes amis</i> , of thy friends	G. <i>de tes maisons</i> , of thy houses
D. <i>à tes amis</i> , to thy friends	D. <i>à tes maisons</i> , to thy houses
Ac. <i>tes amis</i> , thy friends	Ac. <i>tes maisons</i> , thy houses
A. <i>de tes amis</i> , from thy friends	A. <i>de tes maisons</i> , from thy houses

SINGULAR.

N. <i>son cousin</i> , his cousin	N. <i>sa cousine</i> , his cousin
G. <i>de son cousin</i> , of his cousin	G. <i>de sa cousine</i> , of his cousin
D. <i>à son cousin</i> , to his cousin	D. <i>à sa cousine</i> , to his cousin
Ac. <i>son cousin</i> , his cousin	Ac. <i>sa cousine</i> , his cousin
A. <i>de son cousin</i> , from his cousin	A. <i>de sa cousine</i> , from his cousin

PLURAL.

Masc.

N.	<i>ses cousins,</i>	his cousins
G.	<i>de ses cousins,</i>	of his cousins
D.	<i>à ses cousins,</i>	to his cousins
Ac.	<i>ses cousins,</i>	his cousins
A.	<i>de ses cousins,</i>	from his cousins

Fem.

N.	<i>ses cousines,</i>	his cousins
G.	<i>des ses cousines,</i>	of his cousins
D.	<i>à ses cousines,</i>	to his cousins
Ac.	<i>ses cousines,</i>	his cousins
A.	<i>de ses cousines,</i>	from his cousins

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>notre frere,</i>	our brother
G.	<i>de notre frere,</i>	of our brother
D.	<i>à notre frere,</i>	to our brother
Ac.	<i>notre frere,</i>	our brother
V.	<i>o notre frere,</i>	o our brother
A.	<i>de notre frere,</i>	from our brother

N.	<i>notre soeur,</i>	our sister
G.	<i>de notre soeur,</i>	of our sister
D.	<i>à notre soeur,</i>	to our sister
Ac.	<i>notre soeur,</i>	our sister
V.	<i>o notre soeur,</i>	o our sister
A.	<i>de notre soeur,</i>	from our sister

PLURAL.

N.	<i>nos freres,</i>	our brothers
G.	<i>de nos freres,</i>	of our brothers
D.	<i>à nos freres,</i>	to our brothers
Ac.	<i>nos freres,</i>	our brothers
V.	<i>o nos freres,</i>	o our brothers
A.	<i>de nos freres,</i>	from our brothers

N.	<i>nos soeurs,</i>	our sisters
G.	<i>de nos soeurs,</i>	of our sisters
D.	<i>à nos soeurs,</i>	to our sisters
Ac.	<i>nos soeurs,</i>	our sisters
V.	<i>o nos soeurs,</i>	o our sisters
A.	<i>de nos soeurs,</i>	from our sisters

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.

Masc.	Fem.
N. <i>voire lit,</i> your bed	N. <i>voire chambre,</i> your chamber
G. <i>de voire lit,</i> of your bed	G. <i>de voire chambre,</i> of your chamber
D. <i>à voire lit,</i> to your bed	D. <i>à voire chambre,</i> to your chamber
Ac. <i>voire lit,</i> your bed	Ac. <i>voire chambre,</i> your chamber
A. <i>de voire lit,</i> from your bed	A. <i>de voire chambre,</i> from your chamber

PLURAL.

N. <i>vos lits,</i> your beds	N. <i>vos chambres</i> your chambers
G. <i>de vos lits,</i> of your beds	G. <i>de vos chambres,</i> of your chambers
D. <i>à vos lits,</i> to your beds	D. <i>à vos chambres,</i> to your chambers
Ac. <i>vos lits,</i> your beds	Ac. <i>vos chambres,</i> your chambers
A. <i>de vos lits,</i> from your beds	A. <i>de vos chambres,</i> from your chambers

SINGULAR.

N. <i>leur papier,</i> their paper	N. <i>leur table</i> their table
G. <i>de leur papier,</i> of their paper	G. <i>de leur table,</i> of their table
D. <i>à leur papier,</i> to their paper	D. <i>à leur table,</i> to their table
Ac. <i>leur papier,</i> their paper	Ac. <i>leur table,</i> their table
A. <i>de leur papier,</i> from their paper	A. <i>de leur table,</i> from their table

CHAPTER V.

PLURAL.

Masc.

N.	<i>leurs papiers,</i>	their papers
G.	<i>de leurs papiers,</i>	of their papers
D.	<i>à leurs papiers,</i>	to their papers
Ac.	<i>leurs papiers,</i>	their papers
A.	<i>de leurs papiers,</i>	from their papers

Fem.

N.	<i>leurs tables,</i>	their tables
G.	<i>de leurs tables,</i>	of their tables
D.	<i>à leurs tables,</i>	to their tables
Ac.	<i>leurs tables,</i>	their tables
A.	<i>de leurs tables,</i>	from their tables

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>le mien,</i>	mine
G.	<i>du mien,</i>	of mine
D.	<i>au mien,</i>	to mine
Ac.	<i>le mien,</i>	mine
A.	<i>du mien,</i>	from mine
N.	<i>la mienne</i>	mine
G.	<i>de la mienne,</i>	of mine
D.	<i>à la mienne,</i>	to mine
Ac.	<i>la mienne,</i>	mine
A.	<i>de la mienne,</i>	from mine

PLURAL.

N.	<i>les miens,</i>	mine
G.	<i>des miens,</i>	of mine
D.	<i>aux miens,</i>	to mine
Ac.	<i>les miens,</i>	mine
A.	<i>des miens,</i>	from mine
N.	<i>les miennes,</i>	mine
G.	<i>des miennes,</i>	of mine
D.	<i>aux miennes,</i>	to mine
Ac.	<i>les miennes,</i>	mine
A.	<i>des miennes,</i>	from mine

SINGULAR.

N.	<i>le leur,</i>	theirs
G.	<i>du leur,</i>	of theirs
D.	<i>au leur,</i>	to theirs
Ac.	<i>le leur,</i>	theirs
A.	<i>du leur,</i>	from theirs
N.	<i>la leur,</i>	theirs
G.	<i>de la leur,</i>	of theirs
D.	<i>à la leur,</i>	to theirs
Ac.	<i>la leur,</i>	theirs
A.	<i>de la leur,</i>	from theirs

PLURAL.

N.	<i>les leurs,</i>	theirs
G.	<i>des leurs,</i>	of theirs
D.	<i>aux leurs,</i>	to theirs
Ac.	<i>les leurs,</i>	theirs
A.	<i>des leurs,</i>	from theirs
N.	<i>les leurs,</i>	theirs
G.	<i>des leurs,</i>	of theirs
D.	<i>aux leurs,</i>	to theirs
Ac.	<i>les leurs,</i>	theirs
A.	<i>des leurs</i>	from theirs

The

Of PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE. 33

The other pronouns possessive separated are declined like the two last.

Q. Are *mon, ton, son*, in the singular, used only with Nouns masculine?

A. They are also used with all nouns feminine beginning with a vowel or with an *h* unaspirated. Thus instead of saying, *ma ame*, my soul, *sa industrie*, thy industry, *sa espérance*, his hope, we say, *mon ame, ton industrie, son espérance*.

Article IV. Of PRONOUNS DEMONSTRATIVE.

Quest. What are Pronouns demonstrative?

Ans. They are pronouns that serve to point out any thing: as when I say, *ce livre*, this book; *cette table*, this table, I shew or point out a book or a table.

Q. Which are these Pronouns?

A. The following.

Masc. SING.	<i>Ce, cet</i> , this	PLUR.	<i>Ces</i> , these
Fem. . .	<i>Cette</i> , this	. .	<i>Ces</i> , these
Masc. . .	<i>Celui</i> , he, that	. .	<i>Ceux</i> , these
Fem. . .	<i>Celle</i> , she, that	. .	<i>Celles</i> , these
Masc. . .	<i>Celui-ci</i> , this	. .	<i>Ceux-ci</i> , those
Fem. . .	<i>Celle-ci</i> , this	. .	<i>Celles-ci</i> , those
Masc. . .	<i>Celui-là</i> , that	. .	<i>Ceux-là</i> , those
Fem. . .	<i>Celle-là</i> , that	. .	<i>Celles-là</i> , those
Masc.	{ <i>Ceci</i> , this <i>Cela</i> , that		

Q. When is *ce* or *cet* made use of?

A. *Ce* is used before nouns masculine beginning with a consonant or with an aspirated *h*, as *ce palais*, this palace; *ce héros*, this hero: and we make use of *cet* before nouns masculine beginning with a vowel or with an *h* unaspirated, as *cet oiseau*, this bird; *cet honneur*, this honour.

Q. What difference is there between *celui-ci, celle-ci, ceci*, and *celui-là, celle-là, cela*?

A. The difference is, that the pronouns, *celui-ci, celle-ci,*

celle-ci, ceci, are made use of to point out things nearer, and the pronouns *celui-là, celle-là, cela*, to point out things more distant.

Q. Of what person are the Demonstrative Pronouns?

A. They are of the third person.

Q. Which article do they take?

A. They take the prepositive article.

Q. Decline them by joining Nouns to such as will admit of them.

A.

SINGULAR.

N. <i>ce palais</i> , this palace	N. <i>cet oiseau</i> , this bird
G. <i>de ce palais</i> , of this palace	G. <i>de cet oiseau</i> , of this bird
D. <i>à ce palais</i> , to this palace	D. <i>à cet oiseau</i> , to this bird
Ac. <i>ce palais</i> , this palace	Ac. <i>cet oiseau</i> , this bird
A. <i>de ce palais</i> , from this palace	A. <i>de cet oiseau</i> , from this bird

PLURAL.

N. <i>ces palais</i> , these palaces	N. <i>ces oiseaux</i> , these birds
G. <i>de ces palais</i> , of these palaces	G. <i>de ces oiseaux</i> , of these birds
D. <i>à ces palais</i> , to these palaces	D. <i>à ces oiseaux</i> , to these birds
Ac. <i>ces palais</i> , these palaces	Ac. <i>ces oiseaux</i> , these birds
A. <i>de ces palais</i> , from these palaces	A. <i>de ces oiseaux</i> , from these birds

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>cette femme,</i>	this woman	N.	<i>ces femmes,</i>	these women
G.	<i>de cette femme,</i>	of this woman	G.	<i>de ces femmes,</i>	of these women
D.	<i>à cette femme,</i>	to this woman	D.	<i>à ces femmes,</i>	to these women
Ac.	<i>cette femme,</i>	this woman	Ac.	<i>ces femmes</i>	these women
A.	<i>de cette femme,</i>	from this woman	A.	<i>de ces femmes,</i>	from these women

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>celui,</i>	he, she	N.	<i>ceux, celles,</i>	these
G.	<i>de celui,</i>	of him, of her	G.	<i>de ceux, de celles,</i>	of these
D.	<i>à celui,</i>	to him, to her	D.	<i>à ceux, à celles,</i>	to these
Ac.	<i>celui,</i>	him, her	Ac.	<i>ceux, celles,</i>	these
A.	<i>de celui,</i>	from him, de celle, from her	A.	<i>de ceux, de celles,</i>	from these

SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
N.	<i>celui-ci,</i>	this	N.	<i>celle-ci,</i>	this
G.	<i>de celui-ci,</i>	of this	G.	<i>de celle-ci,</i>	of this
D.	<i>à celui-ci,</i>	to this	D.	<i>à celle-ci,</i>	to this
Ac.	<i>celui-ci,</i>	this	Ac.	<i>celle-ci,</i>	this
A.	<i>de celui-ci,</i>	from this	A.	<i>de celle-ci,</i>	from this

PLURAL.			PLURAL.		
N.	<i>ceux-ci,</i>	these	N.	<i>celles-ci,</i>	these
G.	<i>de ceux-ci,</i>	of these	G.	<i>de celles-ci,</i>	of these
D.	<i>à ceux-ci,</i>	to these	D.	<i>à celles-ci,</i>	to these
Ac.	<i>ceux-ci,</i>	these	Ac.	<i>celles-ci,</i>	these
A.	<i>de ceux-ci,</i>	from these	A.	<i>de celles-ci,</i>	from these

SINGULAR.

N. <i>celui-là</i> ,	that	N. <i>celle-là</i> ,	that
G. <i>de celui-là</i> ,	of that	G. <i>de celle-là</i> ,	of that
D. <i>à celui-là</i> ,	to that	D. <i>à celle-là</i> ,	to that
Ac. <i>celui-là</i> ,	that	Ac. <i>celle-là</i> ,	that
A. <i>de celui-là</i> ,	from that	A. <i>de celle-là</i> ,	from that

PLURAL.

N. <i>ceux-là</i> ,	those	N. <i>celles-là</i> ,	those
G. <i>de ceux-là</i> ,	of those	G. <i>de celles-là</i> ,	of those
D. <i>à ceux-là</i> ,	to those	D. <i>à celles-là</i> ,	to those
Ac. <i>ceux-là</i> ,	those	Ac. <i>celles-là</i> ,	those
A. <i>de ceux-là</i> ,	from those	A. <i>de celles-là</i> ,	from those

SINGULAR.

N. <i>ceci</i> ,	this	N. <i>cela</i> ,	that
G. <i>de ceci</i> ,	of this	G. <i>de cela</i> ,	of that
D. <i>à ceci</i> ,	to this	D. <i>à cela</i> ,	to that
Ac. <i>ceci</i> ,	this	Ac. <i>cela</i> ,	that
A. <i>de ceci</i> ,	from this	A. <i>de cela</i> ,	from that

These two pronouns have no plural number.

Article V Of PRONOUNS RELATIVE.

Quest. What are the Pronouns Relative ?

Ans. They are pronouns that have always a relation to a preceding noun or pronoun.

Q. Which are those Pronouns ?

A. The following.

<i>Qui</i> , who,	} Both genders.
<i>Que</i> , which,	
<i>Quoi</i> , what,	
<i>Dont</i> , of which	
<i>Lequel</i> , who, or which, masculine.	
<i>Laquelle</i> , who, or which, feminine.	

Q. How

Q. How do you call the Noun or Pronoun to which the Relative Pronoun is related?

A. We call it the antecedent to the pronoun relative.

Q. Shew me by some examples the relation of the Pronoun Relative to its antecedent.

A. When I say, *Dieu qui aime les hommes*, God who loves mankind; *L'argent que j'ai dépensé*, the money which I have spent; *qui* relates to *Dieu*, *que* relates to *l'argent*; and it is just as if I said, *Dieu LEQUEL DIEU aime les hommes*; *L'argent LEQUEL ARGENT j'ai dépensé*. Consequently *qui* and *que* are pronouns relative, to which *Dieu* and *L'argent* are antecedents.

Q. Which Article do the Pronouns Relative take?

A. They take the prepositive article, except *lequel* and *laquelle*, which form but one word in conjunction with the definite article.

Q. Decline them.

SINGULAR.	
N. <i>qui</i> ,	who
G. <i>de qui</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,	of whom
D. <i>à qui</i> ,	to whom
Ac. <i>qui</i> , or <i>que</i> ,	whom
V. - - - - -	- - - - -
A. <i>de qui</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,	from whom

The plural is like the singular.

SINGULAR.	
N. - - - - -	Ac. <i>quoi</i> , or <i>que</i> , what
G. <i>de quoi</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,	V. - - - - -
D. <i>à quoi</i> ,	A. <i>de quoi</i> , or <i>dont</i> , from what

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>lequel</i> , <i>laquelle</i> , which	N. <i>lesquels</i> , <i>lesquelles</i> , which
G. <i>duquel</i> , <i>de laquelle</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,	G. <i>desquels</i> , <i>desquelles</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,
of which	of which
D. <i>auquel</i> à <i>laquelle</i> , to which	D. <i>auxquels</i> , <i>auxquelles</i> , to which
Ac. <i>lequel</i> , <i>laquelle</i> , or <i>que</i> , which	Ac. <i>lesquels</i> , <i>lesquelles</i> , or <i>que</i> , which
A. <i>duquel</i> , <i>de laquelle</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,	A. <i>desquels</i> , <i>desquelles</i> , or <i>dont</i> ,
from which	from which

Q. Upon

Q. Upon what occasion is *que* a Pronoun Relative?

A. When it may be rendered by *lequel*, or *laquelle*, *lesquels* or *lesquelles*

Q. In what cases are *que* and *dont* used?

A. *Que*, generally speaking, is used only in the accusative of the singular or plural number.

Dont always expresses a genitive or an ablative singular or plural

There is another pronoun relative which we use generally in the interrogation, and is declined as follows.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>quel, quelle, which</i>	N. <i>quels, quelles, which</i>
G. <i>de quel, de quelle, of which</i>	G. <i>de quels, de quelles, of which</i>
D. <i>à quel, à quelle, to which</i>	D. <i>à quels, à quelles, to which</i>
Ac. <i>quel, quelle, which</i>	Ac. <i>quels, quelles, which</i>
A. <i>de quel, de quelle, from which</i>	A. <i>de quels, de quelles, from which</i>

Article VI. Of INDEFINITE or INDETERMINATE PRONOUNS.

Quest. What are Indefinite Pronouns?

Ans. They are words that have commonly a general and indeterminate signification.

Q. What other name have they?

A. They have also the name of *improper pronouns*, because most of them may be considered as much adjectives as pronouns.

Q. How many sorts of Indefinite Pronouns are there?

A. There are four sorts.

1. Those which are never joined to a substantive.

These

These are, *quiconque*, whosoever ;
quelqu'un, quelqu'une, some one :
chacun, chacune every body :
autrui, other people :
personne, in the signification of *aucun*, not
 one :
rien, nothing :
L'un l'autre, one another.

2. Those which are always joined to a substantive.
 These are, *quelque*, some : *chaque*, every : *certain*,
certain, in the signification of *quelque* : *quelconque*, what-
 ever.

3. Those which sometimes are joined to a noun sub-
 stantive, and sometimes are not.

These are, *nul, nulle*, none :
aucun, aucune, not one :
pas un, pas une, not one :
autre, other :
L'un & l'autre, both :
même, same :
tel, telle, such :
plieurs, many :
tout, toute, plural, *tous, toutes*, all.

4. Those which are followed by *que*, and with this
 word have a particular signification.

These are,
Qui que ce soit, or *qui que ce fût*, whosoever.
Quoi que ce soit, or *quoi que ce fût*, whatsoever.
Quel que soit *quelle que*. *QUEL QUE* soit votre bonheur,
 whatever your happiness may be. *QUELLE QUE* soit
 mon amitié pour vous, what ever my friendship for you
 may be.
Quoi que. *QUOI QUE* vous fassiez, whatsoever you
 do. *QUOI QU'il arrive*, whatsoever will happen.
Quelque que. *QUELQUE* mérite *QUE* vous
 ayez, whatsoever merit you have.

Tout

Tout que, toute que. Tout habile homme QUE vous êtes, as able a man as you are. Toute belle QUE soit la campagne, as pleasant as the country is.

Q. With what Articles are the Indefinite Pronouns declined?

A. They are declined with the prepositive article: except *l'un l'autre, l'un Et l'autre, même*, which are declined with the definite article.

CHAPTER VI.

Of VERBS.

Quest. **W**HAT is a Verb?

Ans. A verb is a word whose principal use is to signify the affirmation or the judgment which we make of things.

Q. Give me examples of this signification of the Verb.

A. When I say, *la vertu est amiable*, virtue is amiable; *Dieu aime les hommes*, God loves mankind; I affirm or I judge of virtue, that it is amiable; and of God, that he loves mankind: consequently the words *est* and *aime*, are verbs.

Q. What are the constant concomitants of a verb?

A. The constant concomitants of a verb are, a subject and an attribute.

Q. What is the subject of a Verb?

A. The subject, which is likewise called the nominative of the verb, is a noun substantive or a pronoun which expresseth the person or the thing of which the affirmation is made, as *la vertu* in *la vertu est amiable*, or *elle* in *elle est amiable*.

Q. What is the attribute?

A. It is a noun adjective which expresses what we affirm of the person or of the thing. As *amiable* is an attribute which expresses what I affirm of *la vertu*.

Q. How are the Verbs divided?

A. There are two general species of them;
The Verb Substantive, and
The Verbs Adjective.

Q. What

Q. What is a Verb Substantive?

A. It is that which expresses only the affirmation; and is separated from the attribute. Thus *est*, in *la vertu est amiable*, is a verb substantive separated from the attribute *amiable*.

Q. What are the Verbs Adjective?

A. They are those which express in a single word, the affirmation together with the attribute, as *aime*, loves; *regne*, reigns; *étudie*, studies, in, *Dieu aime*, God loves; *Louis Seize regne*, Lewis the XVIth reigns; *Pierre étudie*, Peter studies: for it is the same as if we said, *Dieu est aimant*, God is loving; *Louis Seize est régnant*, Lewis the XVIth is reigning; *Pierre est étudiant*, Peter is studying; where you see that the affirmation is marked by *est*, and the attributes by *aimant*, *regnant*, and *étudiant*.

Q. How do you call a series of words which contain a subject and an attribute connected by a Verb?

A. We call it a *proposition*, or a *sentence*.

Q. Is not there an easy way of knowing for certain whether a word be a Verb?

A. Yes: when you can put the pronouns personal, *je*, I; *tu*, thou; *il*, he, before a word, this word is a verb. Thus in these propositions *L'histoire nous instruit*, history instructs us: *les premiers Romains méprisoient les richesses*, the primitive Romans despised riches; *instruit* and *méprisoient*, are verbs, because we may say *j'instruis*, I instruct; *tu instruis*, thou instructest; *il instruit*, he instructeth: *je méprisois*, I did despise; *tu méprisois*, thou didst despise; *il méprisoit*, he did despise.

Article I. CONJUGATIONS of the VERBS.

Quest. What is signified by conjugating a Verb?

Ans. It signifies the repeating it with all its differences.

Q. What

Q. What verbs must we conjugate first?

A. The verbs *avoir* to have, and *être* to be, which are called auxiliary verbs, because they are made use of in conjugating the others.

Q. Conjugate them.

A. Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb

AVOIR, to have.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

J'ai, I have
Tu as, thou hast
Il or elle a, he or she has
Nous avons, we have
Vous avez, ye have
Ils or elles ont, they have.

Nous avons eu, we have had
Vous avez eu, ye have had
Ils ont eu, they have had.

Pluperfect.

J'avois eu, I had had
Tu avois eu, thou hadst had
Il avoit eu, he had had
Nous avions eu, we had had
Vous aviez eu, ye had had
Ils avoient eu, they had had

Imperfect.

J'avois, I had
Tu avois, thou hadst
Il avoit, he had
Nous avions, we had
Vous aviez, ye had
Ils avoient, they had.

Anterior.

J'eus eu, I had had
Tu eus eu, thou hadst had
Il eut eu, he had had
Nous eumes eu, we had had
Vous eutes eu, ye had had
Ils eurent eu, they had had

Perfect.

J'eus, I had
Tu eus, thou hadst
Il eut, he had
Nous eumes, we had
Vous eutes, ye had
Ils eurent, they had.

Future.

J'aurai, I shall or will have
Tu auras, thou shalt or will have
Il aura, he shall or will have
Nous aurons, we shall or will have
Vous

Indefinite.

J'ai eu, I have had
Tu as eu, thou hast had
Il a eu, he has had

<i>Vous aurez</i> , ye shall or will have	<i>Il auroit</i> , he should have
<i>Ils auront</i> , they shall or will have	<i>Nous aurions</i> , we should have
	<i>Vous auriez</i> , ye should have
	<i>Ils auroient</i> , they should have

Future perfect.

<i>J'aurai eu</i> , I shall have had	Conditional preterperfect.
<i>Tu auras eu</i> , thou shalt have had	
<i>Il aura eu</i> , he shall have had	<i>J'aurais eu</i> , I should have had
<i>Nous aurons eu</i> , we shall have had	<i>Tu aurois eu</i> , thou shouldst have had
<i>Vous aurez eu</i> , ye shall have had	<i>Il auroit eu</i> , he should have had
<i>Ils auront eu</i> , they shall have had	<i>Nous aurions eu</i> , we should have had

Conditional present.

<i>J'aurais</i> , I should have	<i>Vous auriez eu</i> , ye should have had
<i>Tu aurois</i> , thou should'st have	<i>Ils auroient eu</i> , they should have had.

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.	<i>Ayons</i> , let us have
<i>Aie</i> , have thou	<i>Ayez</i> , have ye
<i>Qu'il aie</i> , let him have	<i>Qu'ils aient</i> , let them have

SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE,

Present or Future.	<i>Qu'ils aient</i> , that they may have.
<i>Que j'aie</i> , that I may have	
<i>Que tu aies</i> , that thou may'st have	Preterimperfect.
<i>Qu'il ait</i> , that he may have	
<i>Que nous ayons</i> , that we may have	<i>Que j'eusse</i> , that I might have
<i>Que vous ayez</i> , that ye may have	<i>Que tu eusses</i> , that thou might'st have

Qu'il

Qu'il eût, that he might have

Que nous eussions, that we might have

Que vous eussiez, that ye might have

Qu'ils eussent, that they might have

Preterperfect.

Que j'aie eu, that I may have had

Que tu aies eu, that thou may'st have had

Qu'il ait eu, that he may have had

Que nous ayions eu, that we may have had

Que vous ayiez eu, that ye may have had

Qu'ils aient eu, that they may have had

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'eusse eu, that I might have had

Que tu eusses eu, that thou might'st have had

Qu'il eût eu, that he might have had

Que nous eussions eu, that we might have had

Que vous eussiez eu, that ye might have had

Qu'ils eussent eu, that they might have had

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Avoir, to have.

Preterperfect.

Avoir eu, to have had.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.

Ayant, having.

Preterperfect.

Ayant eu, having had.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Present.

Eu, eus, had.

GERUND.

Ayant, having.

Conjugation of the auxiliary Verb ETRE, to be.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je suis, I am
Tu es, thou art
Il est, he is
Nous sommes, we are
Vous êtes, ye are
Ils or elles sont, they are.

Imperfect.

J'étois, I was
Tu étois, thou wast
Il étoit, he was
Nous étions, we were
Vous étiez, ye were
Ils étoient, they were.

Perfect.

Je fus, I was
Tu fus, thou wast
Il fut, he was
Nous fumes, we were
Vous fûtes, ye were
Ils furent, they were.

Indefinite.

J'ai été, I have been
Tu as été, thou hast been
Il a été, he has been
Nous avons été, we have been
Vous avez été, ye have been
Ils ont été, they have been.

Anterior.

J'eus été, I had been
Tu eus été, thou had'st been
Il eut été, he had been
Nous eumes été, we had been
Vous eûtes été, ye had been
Ils eurent été, they had been

Pluperfect.

J'avais été, I had been
Tu avais été, thou had'st been
Il avait été, he had been
Nous avions été, we had been
Vous aviez été, ye had been
Ils avoient été, they had been

Future.

Je serai, I shall or will be
Tu seras, thou shalt or wilt be
Il sera, he shall or will be
Nous serons, we shall or will be
Vous serez, ye shall or will be
Ils seront, they shall or will be

Future perfect.

J'aurai été, I shall have been

Tu

<i>Tu auras été</i> , thou shalt have been	<i>Vous seriez</i> , ye should be
<i>Il aura été</i> , he shall have been	<i>Ils seroient</i> , they should be.
<i>Nous aurons été</i> , we shall have been	Conditional preterperfect.
<i>Vous aurez été</i> , ye shall have been	<i>J'aurais été</i> , I should have been
<i>Ils auront été</i> , they shall have been	<i>Tu aurais été</i> , thou should'st have been
	<i>Il auroit été</i> , he should have been
Conditional present.	<i>Nous aurions été</i> , we should have been
<i>Je serois</i> , I should be	<i>Vous auriez été</i> , ye should have been
<i>Tu serois</i> , thou should'st be	<i>Ils auroient été</i> , they should have been
<i>Il seroit</i> , he should be	
<i>Nous serions</i> , we should be	

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.	<i>Soyons</i> , let us be
<i>Sois</i> , be thou	<i>Soyez</i> , be ye
<i>Qu'il soit</i> , let him be	<i>Qu'ils soient</i> , let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE or CONJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.	Preterimperfect.
<i>Que je fais</i> , that I may be	<i>Que je fusse</i> , that I was or were
<i>Que tu fais</i> , that thou may'st be	<i>Que tu fusses</i> , that thou wast or wert
<i>Qu'il soit</i> , that he may be	<i>Qu'il fût</i> , that he was or were
<i>Que nous soyons</i> , that we may be	<i>Que nous fussions</i> , that we were
<i>Que vous soyez</i> , that ye may be	<i>Que vous fussiez</i> , that ye were
<i>Qu'ils soient</i> , that they may be	<i>Qu'ils fussent</i> , that they were

Pre-

Preterperfect.

Que j'aie été, that I may
have been
Que tu aies été, that thou
may'st have been
Qu'il ait été, that he may
have been
Que nous ayions été, that we
may have been
Que vous ayez été, that ye
may have been
Qu'ils aient été, that they
may have been.

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'eusse été, that I might
have been
Que tu eusses été, that thou
might'st have been
Qu'il eût été, that he might
have been
Que nous eussions été, that
we might have been
Que vous eussiez été, that ye
might have been
Qu'ils eussent été that they
might have been.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Etre, to be.

Preterperfect.

Avoir été, to have been.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.

Etant, being.

Preterperfect.

Ayant été, having been.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Present.

Été, been

GERUND

Etant, being.

Q. How

Q. How many Conjugations are there ?

A. There are four.

The first comprehends the verbs whose infinitive terminates in *er*, as *aimer*, to love.

The second comprehends the verbs whose infinitive terminates in *ir* as *finir*, to end.

The third comprehends the verbs whose infinitive terminates in *oir*, as *recevoir*, to receive.

The fourth comprehends the verbs whose infinitive terminates in *re*, as *rendre*, to restore.

Q. Give me examples of these four Conjugations.

A. * The first Conjugation.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

J'aime, I love
Tu aimes, thou lovest
Il aime, he loveth
Nous aimons, we love
Vous aimez, ye love
Ils aiment, they love.

Imperfect.

J'aimois, I did love
Tu aimois, thou didst love
Il aimoit, he did love
Nous aimions, we did love
Vous aimiez, ye did love.
Il aimoient, they did love.

Preterperfect.

J'aimai, I loved
Tu aimas, thou lovedst
Il aimait, he loved
Nous aimames, we loved
Vous aimates, ye loved
Ils aimèrent, they loved.

Indefinite.

J'ai aimé, I have loved
Tu as aimé, thou hast loved
Il a aimé, he has loved
Nous avons aimé, we have loved
Vous avez aimé, ye have loved
Ils ont aimé, they have loved.

Anterior.

J'eus aimé I had loved
Tu eus aimé, thou hadst loved
Il eut aimé, he had loved
Nous eumes aimé, we had loved
Vous eutes aimé, ye had loved
Ils eurent aimé, they had loved.

* We have printed in a different character the terminations common to the four conjugations.

Pluperfect.

J'avois aimé, I had loved
Tu avois aimé, thou hadst loved
Il avoit aimé, he had loved
Nous avions aimé, we had loved
Vous aviez aimé ye had loved
Ils avoient aimé, they had loved.

Future.

J'aimerai, I shall or will love
Tu aimeras, thou shalt or wilt love
Il aimera, he shall or will love
Nous aimerons, we shall or will love
Vous aimerez, ye shall or will love.
Ils aimeront, they shall or will love.

Future perfect.

J'aurai aimé, I shall have loved
Tu auras aimé, thou shalt have loved.

Il aura aimé, he shall have loved
Nous aurons aimé, we shall have loved
Vous aurez aimé, ye shall have loved
Ils auront aimé, they shall have loved.

Conditional present.

J'aimerois, I should love
Tu aimerois, thou shouldst love
Il aimeroit, he should love
Nous aimerions, we should love
Vous aimeriez, ye should love
Ils aimeroient, they should love.

Conditional pterperfect.

J'aurais aimé, I should have loved
Tu aurais aimé, thou shouldst have loved
Il aurait aimé, he should have loved
Nous aurions aimé, we should have loved
Vous auriez aimé, ye should have loved
Ils auraient aimé, they should have loved.

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Aime, love thou
Qu'il aime, let him love

Aimons, let us love
Aimez, love ye
Qu'ils aiment, let them love.

SUBJUNC.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.

Que j'aime, that I may love
Que tu aimes, that thou
 mayst love
Qu'il aime, that he may
 love
Que nous aimions, that we
 may love
Que vous aimiez, that ye
 may love
Qu'ils aiment, that they
 may love.

Preterperfect.

Que j'aie aimé, that I may
 have loved
Que tu aies aimé, that thou
 mayst have loved
Qu'il ait aimé, that he may
 have loved
Que nous ayons aimé, that
 we may have loved
Que vous ayez aimé, that
 ye may have loved
Qu'ils aient aimé, that they
 may have loved.

Preterimperfect.

Que j'aimasse, that I might
 love
Que tu aimasse, that thou
 mightst love
Qu'il aimât, that he might
 love
Que nous aimassions, that we
 might love
Que vous aimassiez, that ye
 might love
Qu'ils aimassent, that they
 might love.

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'eusse aimé, that I had
 loved
Que tu eusses aimé, that thou
 hadst loved
Qu'il eût aimé, that he had
 loved
Que nous eussions aimé, that
 we had loved
Que vous eussiez aimé, that
 ye had loved
Qu'ils eussent aimé, that they
 had loved

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Aimer, to love.

Preterperfect.

Avoir aimé, to have loved.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.

Aimant, loving.

Preterperfect.

Ayant aimé, having loved.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Present.

Aimé, aimée, beloved.

Preterperfect.

*Ayant été aimé, or aimée,
having been beloved.*

GERUND.

*En aimant, or aimant, in loving.**The Second Conjugation.*

INDICATIVE.

Present.

*Je finis, I finish
Tu finis, thou finishest
Il finit, he finisheth
Nous finissons, we finish
Vous finissez, ye finish
Ils finissent, they finish.*

Preterimperfect.

*Je finissois, I did finish
Tu finissois, thou didst finish
Il finissoit, he did finish
Nous finissions, we did finish
Vous finissiez, ye did finish
Ils finissoient, they did finish.*

Preterperfect.

*Je finis, I finished
Tu finis, thou finishedst
Il finit, he finished**Nous finîmes, we finished
Vous finîtes, ye finished
Ils finirent, they finished.*

Preterperfect indefinite.

*J'ai fini, I have finished
Tu as fini, thou hast finished
Il a fini, he has finished
Nous avons fini, we have
finished
Vous avez fini, ye have
finished
Ils ont fini, they have fi-
nished.*

Anterior.

*J'eus fini, I had finished.
Tu eus fini, thou hadst fi-
nished
Il eut fini, he had finished
Nous eumes fini, we had fi-
nished**Vous*

Vous eûtes fini, ye had finished
Ils eurent fini, they had finished.

Preterperfect.

J'avois fini, I had finished
Tu avois fini, thou hadst finished
Il avoit fini, he had finished
Nous avions fini, we had finished
Vous aviez fini, ye had finished
Ils avoient fini, they had finished.

Future.

Je finirai, I shall or will finish
Tu finiras, thou shalt or wilt finish
Il finira, he shall or will finish
Nous finirons, we shall or will finish
Vous finirez, ye shall or will finish
Ils finiront, they shall or will finish.

Future preterperfect.

J'aurai fini, I shall have finished
Tu auras fini, thou shalt have finished.

Il aura fini, he shall have finished
Nous aurons fini, we shall have finished
Vous aurez fini, ye shall have finished
Ils auront fini, they shall have finished.

Conditional Present.

Je finirois, I should finish
Tu finirois, thou shouldst finish
Il finiroit, he should finish
Nous finirions, we should finish
Vous finiriez, ye should finish
Ils finiroient, they should finish.

Conditional preterperfect.

J'aurais fini, I should have finished
Tu aurais fini, thou shouldst have finished
Il auroit fini, he should have finished
Nous aurions fini, we should have finished
Vous auriez fini, ye should have finished
Ils auroient fini, they should have finished.

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Finis, finish thou
Qu'il finisse, let him finish

Finissons, let us finish
Finissez, finish ye
Qu'ils finissent, let them finish.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.

Que je finisse, that I may finish
Que tu finisses, that thou mayst finish
Qu'il finisse, that he may finish
Que nous finissions, that we may finish
Que vous finissiez, that ye may finish
Qu'ils finissent, that they may finish.

Preterperfect.

Que j'aie fini, that I may have finished
Que tu aies fini, that thou mayst have finished
Qu'il ait fini, that he may have finished
Que nous ayons fini, that we may have finished.
Que vous ayez fini, that ye may have finished.
Qu'ils aient fini, that they may have finished.

Preterimperfect.

Que je finisse, that I might finish
Que tu finisses, that thou mightst finish
Qu'il finît, that he might finish
Que nous finissions, that we might finish
Que vous finissiez, that ye might finish
Qu'ils finissent, that they might finish.

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'eusse fini, that I had finished
Que tu eusses fini, that thou hadst finished
Qu'il eût fini, that he had finished
Que nous eussions fini, that we had finished
Que vous eussiez fini, that ye had finished
Qu'ils eussent fini, that they had finished.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Finir, to finish.

Preterperfect.

Avoir fini, to have finished.

PARTI.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.	Preterperfect.
<i>Finissant</i> , finishing.	<i>Ayant fini</i> , having finished.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Present.	Preterperfect.
<i>Fini, finie</i> , finished.	<i>Ayant été fini, or finie</i> , having been finished.

GERUND.

En finissant, or *finissant*, finishing.

The Third Conjugation.

INDICATIVE.

Present.	<i>Vous receviez</i> , ye did receive
<i>Je reçois</i> , I receive	<i>Ils recevoient</i> , they did receive.
<i>Tu reçois</i> , thou receivest	
<i>Il reçoit</i> , he receiveth	
<i>Nous recevons</i> , we receive	
<i>Vous recevez</i> , ye receive	
<i>Ils reçoivent</i> , they receive.	
Imperfect.	Perfect.
<i>Je recevois</i> , I did receive	<i>Je reçus</i> , I received
<i>Tu recevois</i> , thou didst receive	<i>Tu reçus</i> , thou receivedst
<i>Il recevait</i> , he did receive	<i>I reçut</i> , he received
<i>Nous recevions</i> , we did receive	<i>Nous reçûmes</i> , we received
	<i>Vous reçûtes</i> , ye received
	<i>Ils reçurent</i> , they received.
	Indefinite.
	<i>J'ai reçu</i> , I have received

<i>Tu as reçu</i> , thou hadst received	<i>Nous recevrons</i> , we shall or will receive
<i>Il a reçu</i> , he has received	<i>Vous recevrez</i> , ye shall or will receive
<i>Nous avons reçu</i> , we have received	<i>Ils recevront</i> , they shall or will receive.
<i>Vous avez reçu</i> , ye have received	
<i>Ils ont reçu</i> , they have received.	

Future perfect.

Anterior.	<i>J'aurai reçu</i> , I shall have received
<i>J'eus reçu</i> , I had received	<i>Tu auras reçu</i> , thou shalt have received
<i>Tu eus reçu</i> , thou hadst received	<i>Il aura reçu</i> , he shall have received
<i>Il eut reçu</i> , he had received	<i>Nous aurons reçu</i> , we shall have received
<i>Nous eûmes reçu</i> , we had received	<i>Vous aurez reçu</i> , ye shall have received
<i>Vous eûtes reçu</i> , ye had received	<i>Ils auront reçu</i> , they shall have received.
<i>Ils eurent reçu</i> , they had received.	

Pluperfect.

<i>J'avois reçu</i> , I had received	<i>Je recevrais</i> , I should receive
<i>Tu avois reçu</i> , thou hadst received	<i>Tu recevrais</i> , thou shouldst receive
<i>Il avoit reçu</i> , he had received	<i>Il recevrait</i> , he should receive
<i>Nous avions reçu</i> , we had received	<i>Nous recevriions</i> , we should receive
<i>Vous aviez reçu</i> , ye had received	<i>Vous recevriez</i> , ye should receive
<i>Ils avoient reçu</i> , they had received.	<i>Ils recevraient</i> , they should receive.

Future.

<i>Je recevrai</i> , I shall or will receive	Conditional perfect.
<i>Tu recevras</i> , thou shalt or wilt receive	<i>J'aurais reçu</i> , I should have received
<i>Il recevra</i> , he shall or will receive	<i>Tu aurais reçu</i> , thou shouldst have received

<i>Il auroit reçu</i> , he should have received	<i>Vous auriez reçu</i> , ye should have received
<i>Nous aurions reçu</i> , we should have received	<i>Ils auroient reçu</i> , they should have received.

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.	<i>Recevons</i> , let us receive <i>Recevez</i> , receive ye <i>Qu'ils reçoivent</i> , let them receive.
<i>Reçois</i> , receive thou <i>Qu'il receive</i> , let him re- ceive	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.	<i>Que vous reçussiez</i> , that ye might receive <i>Qu'ils reçussent</i> , that they might receive.
<i>Que je reçoive</i> , that I may receive <i>Que tu reçoives</i> , that thou mayst receive <i>Qu'il reçoive</i> , that he may receive <i>Que nous recevions</i> , that we may receive <i>Que vous receviez</i> , that ye may receive <i>Qu'ils reçoivent</i> , that they may receive.	Preterperfect. <i>Que j'aie reçu</i> , that I may have received <i>Que tu aies reçu</i> , that thou mayst have received <i>Qu'il ait reçu</i> , that he may have received <i>Que nous ayons reçu</i> , that we may have received <i>Que vous ayez reçu</i> , that ye may have received <i>Qu'ils aient reçu</i> , that they may have received.
Preterimperfect.	Preterpluperfect.
<i>Que je reçusses</i> , that I might receive <i>Que tu reçusses</i> , that thou mightst receive <i>Qu'il reçût</i> , that he might receive <i>Que nous reçussions</i> , that we might receive	<i>Que j'eusse reçu</i> , that I had received

<i>Que tu eusses reçu</i> , that thou hadst received	<i>Que vous eussiez reçu</i> , that ye had received
<i>Qu'il eût reçu</i> , that he had received	<i>Qu'ils eussent reçu</i> , that they had received.
<i>Que nous eussions reçu</i> , that we had received	

INFINITIVE.

Present.	Preterperfect.
<i>Recevoir</i> , to receive.	<i>Avoir reçu</i> , to have re- ceived.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.	Preterperfect.
<i>Recevant</i> , receiving.	<i>Ayant reçu</i> , having received.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Present.	Preterperfect.
<i>Reçu</i> , <i>reque</i> , received.	<i>Ayant été reçu</i> , or <i>reque</i> , having been received.

GERUND.

En recevant, or *recevant*, receiving.

The Fourth Conjugation.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je rends, I restore
Tu rends, thou restorest
Il rend, he restoreth
Nous rendons, we restore
Vous rendez, ye restore
Ils rendent, they restore.

Il a rendu, he has restored
Nous avons rendu, we have restored
Vous avez rendu, ye have restored
Ils ont rendu, they have restored.

Anterior.

Imperfect.

Je rendois, I did restore
Tu rendois, thou didst restore
Il rendoit, he did restore
Nous rendions, we did restore
Vous rendiez, ye did restore
Ils rendoient, they did restore.

J'eus rendu, I had restored
Tu eus rendu, thou hadst restored
Il eut rendu, he had restored
Nous eumes rendu, we had restored
Vous eutes rendu, ye had restored
Ils eurent rendu, they had restored

Perfect.

Je rendis, I restored
Tu rendis, thou restoredst
Il rendit, he restored
Nous rendîmes, we restoredst
Vous rendîtes, ye restored
Ils rendirent, they restored.

Pluperfect.

J'avois rendu, I had restored
Tu avois rendu, thou hadst restored
Il avoit rendu, he had restored
Nous avions rendu, we had restored
Vous aviez rendu, ye had restored
Ils avoient rendu, they had restored.

Indefinite.

J'ai rendu, I have restored
Tu as rendu, thou hast restored

Future.

Je rendrai, I shall or will restore
Tu rendras, thou shalt or wilt restore
Il rendra, he shall or will restore
Nous rendrons, we shall or will restore
Vous rendrez, ye shall or will restore
Ils rendront, they shall or will restore.

Future perfect.

J'aurai rendu, I shall have restored
Tu auras rendu, thou shalt have restored
Il aura rendu, he shall have restored
Nous aurons rendu, we shall have restored
Vous aurez rendu, ye shall have restored
Ils auront rendu, they shall have restored.

Conditional present.

Je rendrais, I should restore
Tu rendrais, thou shouldst restore
Il rendrait, he should restore
Nous rendrions, we should restore
Vous rendriez, ye should restore
Ils rendroient, they should restore.

Conditional preterperfect.

J'aurais rendu, I should have restored
Tu aurais rendu, thou shouldst have restored
Il aurait rendu, he should have restored
Nous aurions rendu, we should have restored
Vous auriez rendu, ye should have restored
Ils auraient rendu, they should have restored.

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Rends, restore thou
Qu'il rende, let him restore

Rendons, let us restore
Rendez, restore ye
Qu'ils rendent, let them restore.

SUB.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.

Preterperfect.

<i>Que je rende</i> , that I may restore	<i>Que j'aie rendu</i> , that I may have restored
<i>Que tu rendes</i> , that thou mayst restore	<i>Que tu aies rendu</i> , that thou mayst have restored
<i>Qu'il rende</i> , that he may restore	<i>Qu'il ait rendu</i> , that he may have restored
<i>Que nous rendions</i> , that we may restore	<i>Que nous ayons rendu</i> , that we may have restored
<i>Que vous rendiez</i> , that ye may restore	<i>Que vous ayez rendu</i> , that ye may have restored
<i>Qu'ils rendent</i> , that they may restore.	<i>Qu'ils aient rendu</i> , that they may have restored.

Preterimperfect.

Preterpluperfect.

<i>Que je rendisse</i> , that I might restore	<i>Que j'eusse rendu</i> , that I had restored
<i>Que tu rendisses</i> , that thou mightst restore	<i>Que tu eusses rendu</i> , that thou hadst restored
<i>Qu'il rendit</i> , that he might restore	<i>Qu'il eût rendu</i> , that he had restored
<i>Que nous rendissions</i> , that we might restore	<i>Que nous eussions rendu</i> , that we had restored
<i>Que vous rendissiez</i> , that ye might restore	<i>Que vous eussiez rendu</i> , that ye had restored
<i>Qu'ils rendissent</i> , that they might restore.	<i>Qu'ils eussent rendu</i> , that they had restored.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Preterperfect.

Rendre, to restore.

Avoir rendu, to have restored.

PAR.

CHAPTER VI.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.

Rendant, restoring.

Preterperfect.

Ayant rendu, having restored.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Present.

Rendu, rendue, restored.

Preterperfect.

Ayant été rendu, or rendue, having been restored.

GERUND.

*En rendant, or rendant, restoring.*Article II. *Of the* PROPERTIES *of* VERBS.*Quest.* What do you observe in regard to Verbs?*Ans.* I observe four things; namely, numbers, persons, tenses, and moods.*Of* NUMBERS.*Q.* What do you understand by numbers and Verbs?*A.* I understand, as in nouns, the singular and the plural. Thus a verb is in the singular, when that which we affirm relates to a single thing; and it is in the plural, when that which we affirm relates to several things.*Of*

Of PERSONS.

Q. What are persons in Verbs?

A. They are, as in the pronouns personal, the first, second, and third.

Q. How do you do to distinguish the persons of the Verbs?

A. We generally make use of the pronouns personal in the singular, to mark the persons of the singular; and of the pronouns personal in the plural, to mark the persons of the plural.

Q. Which are those Pronouns, and how are they used with the Verbs?

A. *Je*, I, for both genders, marks the first person of the singular, *je reçois*, I receive.

Tu, thou, for both genders, marks the second person of the singular, *tu reçois*, thou receivest.

Il, he, for the masculine, or *elle*, she, for the feminine, marks the third person of the singular, *il reçoit*, he receives, or *elle reçoit*, she receives.

Nous, we, for both genders, marks the first person of the plural, *nous recevons*, we receive.

Vous, ye, for both genders, marks the second person of the plural, *vous recevez*, ye receive.

Ils, they, for the masculine, or *elles*, they, for the feminine, marks the third person of the plural, *ils reçoivent*, or *elles reçoivent*, they receive.

Q. Are these Pronouns personal always put before the persons of the Verbs?

A. *Je* and *nous*, *tu* and *vous* are always put before the first and second persons of the verbs; but *il* and *ils*, *elle* and *elles* are not put before the third persons, except when the nouns whose place they supply are not expressed.

Q. Give me some examples of this.

A. We must always say, *je lis*, I read, *tu lis*, thou readest, *nous lisons*, we read, *vous lisez*, ye read; but we say *il lit*, he reads, or *elle lit*, she reads, *ils lisent* or *elles lisent*,

lisent, they read, only when the person or persons that read are not mentioned: for naming them we should say, *mon frere lit*, my brother reads, *ma soeur lit*, my sister reads, or *mes freres lisent*, my brothers read, *mes soeurs lisent*, my sisters read, without the pronouns personal.

Q. Is *tu* always made use of in order to express the second person of the singular?

A. We never make use of it but speaking to persons whom we *thow* out of contempt or familiarity; but in regard to every one else, we ought to make use of *vous*. Thus *vous lisez*, you read, is a second person singular, if we speak to only one person; and it is a second person plural, if we speak to more than one person.

Of TENSES or TIMES.

Q. How many Tenses or Times are there?

A. Properly speaking there are only three, *the present*, *the past*, and *the future*, which are called *the three natural tenses*, and to which all the rest are relative.

Q. Which are those Tenses of the Verbs that represent the three natural tenses?

A. Those which in conjugating we called present, preterperfect indefinite, and future.

Q. Which are those that are relative to each of these three Tenses?

A. 1. *The conditional present* is relative to the *present*.

2. *The preterimperfect*, *the preterperfect*, *the first preterpluperfect*, *the first preterpluperfect indefinite*, *the preterpluperfect*, and *the conditional preterperfect*, are relative to the *preterpluperfect indefinite*.

3. *The future preterperfect* is relative to the *future*.

Q. What does the Present signify?

A. The present signifies that a thing either actually *is*, or is a doing at the time in which we speak: as
when

when we say, NOUS LISONS *l'écriture sainte*, we read the holy scripture, that is, *nous lisons présentement l'écriture sainte*, we read at present the holy scripture.

Q. What does the Conditional Present signify?

A. The conditional present signifies that a thing would be at the present time, supposing certain conditions: as when we say, NOUS SERIONS *heureux*, *si Adam n'eut pas péché*, we should be happy if Adam had not sinned.

Q. What does the Preterperfect indefinite signify?

A. The preterperfect indefinite signifies a thing past at a time which still continues: as when we say, J'AI EU *la fièvre cette année, ce printemps, ce mois-ci, cette semaine, aujourd'hui*, I have had a fever this year, this spring, this month, this week, to-day.

Q. What does the Preterimperfect signify?

A. The preterimperfect signifies that a thing was a doing at the same time as another thing, which time is now past: as when we say, J'ÉTOIS *à table lorsque vous arrivâtes*, I was at the table when you arrived.

Q. What does the Preterperfect signify?

A. The simple preterperfect, which is also called the *preterperfect definite*, signifies a thing past at a time which is now quite expired: as when we say, JE FUS *malade l'année dernière*, I was sick last year: JE RENDIS *mes comptes la semaine passée*, I gave in my accounts last week. JE REÇUS *votre lettre hier*, I received your letter yesterday.

Q. What does the first Preterpluperfect signify?

A. The simple first preterpluperfect signifies a thing past before another, at a time which is now quite expired: as in this example, *quand J'EUS REÇU mon argent, je m'en allai*; as soon as I had received my money I went away: and the first preterpluperfect indefinite signifies a thing past before another. at a time which still continues: *quand J'AI EU REÇU mon argent, je m'en suis allé*, when I received my money I came away.

Q. What does the Preterpluperfect signify?

A. The preterpluperfect signifies that a thing was past

past in regard to another thing, which is also passed: as when we say, *J'avois, été malade lorsque vous m'écrivîtes*, I had had a fit of illness when you wrote to me.

Q. What does the Conditional Preterperfect signify?

A. The conditional preterperfect signifies that a thing would have happened at a time past, supposing certain conditions; as when we say, *j'aurois appris la géographie, si vous eussiez voulu*, I should have learned geography if you had been willing.

Q. What does the Future signify?

A. The future signifies that a thing will happen at a time which is not yet come: as when we say, *J'aurai de l'argent*, I shall have money. *Nos corps RESUSCITERONT au dernier jour*, our bodies will rise the last day.

Q. What does the Future Preterperfect signify?

A. The future preterperfect signifies that a thing which is not yet done, will be over when another thing shall happen: as in this example, *quand j'aurai fini mes affaires, je vous irai voir*, when I shall have finished my affairs, I will go to see you; or *j'aurai fini mes affaires quand je vous irai voir*, I shall have finished my affairs, when I go to see you.

Of MOODS.

Q. How many Moods are there?

A. There are four, namely,

The Indicative.

The Imperative.

The Subjunctive.

The Infinitive.

Q. What is the Indicative?

A. It is a manner of expressing the different tenses of the verbs, without a necessary dependance on the words which may happen to precede.

Q. Give

Q. Give me some examples.

A. When I say, *J'AIME la vertu*, I love virtue; *VOUS m'AVEZ RENDU service*, you have done me service; *NOUS FINIRONS votre affaire*, we will finish your affair; the tenses *j'aime*, *vous avez rendu*, *nous finirons*, do not suppose any preceeding word on which they depend.

2. What is the Imperative?

A. It is a manner which the verbs have of signifying the action of commanding, praying, or exhorting.

Q. Give me some examples.

A. When I say, *RENDEZ témoignage à la vérité*, bear witness to the truth; *CRAIGNEZ Dieu plus que les hommes*, fear God more than men; it is as if I said, *je vous commande*, *je vous prie*, *je vous exhorte de rendre témoignage à la vérité*, *de craindre Dieu plus que les hommes*, I command you, I pray you, I exhort you to bear witness to the truth, to fear God more than men.

Q. Why has not the Imperative a first person?

A. Because, generally speaking, we do not command ourselves.

Q. Why is the Tense of the Imperative called *Present* or *Future*?

A. Because we command in the present time something to be done in the time to come.

Q. What is the Subjunctive?

A. It is a manner of expressing the different tenses of the verbs, with a necessary dependance on some preceeding words.

Q. Give me some examples.

A. In these sentences, *il faut que JE FASSE un discours*, I must make a discourse; *Je souhaitois que vous VINSSIEZ*, I was wishing that you were come; the tenses *je fasse*, *vous vinssiez*, necessarily suppose some words that precede them, and on which they depend, such as here, *il faut que*, *je souhaitois que*.

Q. Why

Q. Why did you call the first Tense of the Subjunctive, *Present* or *Future*?

A. Because it is as often used in one sense as in the other. It is in the present in this sentence, *Croyez-vous qu'il soit en chemin?* Do you believe he is on the road? that is, *croyez-vous qu'il est en chemin?* It is in the future in this, *Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne demain*, I do not believe he will come to-morrow.

Q. What is the Infinitive?

A. It is a manner which the verb hath of signifying without numbers or persons.

Q. Give me some examples.

A. When I say *être*, to be, *avoir*, to have, *aimer*, to love, *finir*, to finish, &c. I only express the signification of these verbs in a general manner, without adding any thing more.

Article III. Of the FORMATION of TENSES.

Quest. What do you mean by the Simple Tenses of a Verb?

Ans. The simple tenses of a verb are those which are expressed in one word, or are accompanied only with personal pronouns.

Q. How many Simple Tenses are there?

A. There are eleven, namely,

The infinite present, as *aimer*, to love.

The participle active present, as *aimant*, loving.

The participle passive present, as *aimé*, beloved.

The present indicative, as *j'aime*, I love.

The preterimperfect indicative, as *j'aimois*, I did love.

The preterperfect indicative, as *j'aimai*, I loved.

The future indicative, as *j'aimerai*, I shall love.

The conditional present, as *j'aimerois*, I should love.

The imperative, as *aime*, love thou.

The present subjunctive, as *que j'aime*, that I may love.

The preterimperfect subjunctive. as *que j'aimasse*, that I might love.

Q. What

Q. What do you mean by the Compound Tenses of a Verb?

A. The compound tenses of a verb, are those which are always conjugated with some simple tenses of the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, or *avoir*, to have.

Q. How many Compound Tenses are there?

A. There are ten, namely,

The preterperfect indefinite, as *j'ai aimé*, I have loved, *je suis tombé*, I have fallen.

The first preterpluperfect tense, as *j'us aimé*, *je fus tombé*, I had loved, I had fallen.

The first preterpluperfect indefinite, *j'ai eu aimé*, I had loved.

The preterpluperfect indicative, as *j'avois aimé*, I had loved, *j'étois tombé*, I had fallen.

The future preterperfect, as *j'aurai aimé*, I shall have loved, *je serai tombé*, I shall have fallen.

The conditional preterperfect, as *j'aurois aimé*, I should have loved, *je serois* or *je fusse tombé*, I should have fallen.

The preterperfect subjunctive, as *que j'aie aimé*, that I may have loved, *que je sois tombé*, that I may have fallen.

The preterpluperfect subjunctive, as *que j'eusse aimé*, that I had loved, *que je fusse tombé*, that I had fallen.

The preterperfect infinitive, as *avoir aimé*, to have loved, *être tombé*, to have fallen.

The preterperfect of the participle active, as *avoir aimé*, having loved, *étant tombé*, having fallen.

The preterperfect of the participle passive, as *ayant été aimé*, having been beloved.

Q. Which are the most difficult Tenses, to form?

A. The simple tenses.

Q. Among those Simple Tenses, how do you call those from whence all the rest are formed?

A. They are called primitive tenses.

Q. How many of them are there?

A. Five, which are,

1. The present infinitive.

2. The Present participle active.

3. The

3. The participle passive.
4. The present indicative.
5. The preterit.

Q. What Tenses are formed from the present infinitive?

A. From the present infinitive is formed the future indicative, by putting *ai* before the *r* of the last syllable: *Aimer*, to love, *j'aimerai*, I will love. *Punir*, to punish, *je punirai*, I will punish. *Prendre*, to take, *je prendrai*, I will take.

The verbs whose infinitives end in *enir* and in *oir*, in the future change *enir* into *iendrai*, and *oir* into *rai*: *Venir*, to come, *je viendrai*, I will come. *Recevoir*, to receive, *je recevrai*, I will receive.

Q. From whence is the Conditional Present formed?

A. It is formed in all sorts of verbs, from the future indicative, by changing *ai* into *ois*: *Je chanterai*, I will sing, *je chanterois*, I would sing. *Je dormirai*, I will sleep, *je dormirois*, I would sleep. *Je rendrai*, I will restore, *je rendrois*, I would restore. *Je vendrai*, I shall be willing, *je vendrois*, I should be willing, &c.

Q. What Tenses are formed from the Participle Active Present?

A. From the participle active present are formed,

1. The preterimperfect indicative, by changing *ant* into *ois*: *Porter*, to carry, *portant*, carrying, *je portois*, I did carry. *Lire*, to read, *lisant*, reading, *je lisois*, I did read. *Finir*, to finish, *finissant*, finishing, *je finissois*, I did finish, &c.

2. The present subjunctive by changing *ant* into *e* feminine: *Chanter*, to sing, *chantant*, singing, *que je chante*, that I may sing. *Dire*, to say, *disant*, saying, *que je dise*, that I may say. *Ecrire*, to write, *écrivant*, writing, *que j'écrive*, &c.

Excepting those verbs whose infinitive is in *enir* and in *enir*, which change *enir* into *ienne*, and *enir* into *oive*: *Tenir*, to keep, *tenant*, keeping, *que je tienne*, that I may keep. *Concevoir*, to conceive, *concevant*, conceiving, *que je conçoive*, that I may conceive.

3. The first and second persons of the present indicative plural, by changing *ant* into *ent* and *ez*: *Donner*,

to

to give *donnant*, giving, *nous donnons*, we give, *vous donnez*, ye give. *Bâtir*, to build, *bâtissant*, building, *nous batissons*, we build, *vous bâtissez*, ye build. *Devoir*, to owe, *devant*, owing, *nous devons*, we owe, *vous devez*, ye owe. *Ecrire*, to write, *écrivait*, writing, *nous écrivons*, we write, *vous écrivez*, ye write.

4. The first and second persons of the present subjunctive plural, by changing *ant* into *ions* and *iez* : *Répondre*, to answer, *répondant*, answering, *que nous répondions*, that we may answer, *que vous répondiez*, that ye may answer. *Envoyer*, to send, *envoyant*, sending, *que nous envoyions*, that we may send, *que vous envoyiez*, that ye may send. *Avoir*, to have, *ayant*, having, *que nous ayons*, that we may have, *que vous ayez*, that ye may have.

Q. What Tenses are formed from the Participle Passive ?

A. All the compound tenses, by adding the simple tenses of the auxiliary verb *avoir* to have, or *être*, to be. Thus from the participle passive, *aimé*, beloved, we form *je m'ai aimé*, I have loved, *j'éus aimé*, I had loved, &c. and from the participle passive *tombé*, fallen, we form *je suis tombé*, I have fallen, *je fus tombé*, I had fallen, &c.

Q. What Tenses are formed from the Present Indicative ?

A. We form from thence the imperative, only by dropping the pronoun personal *je*, I : *J'aime*, I love ; *aime*, love thou : *Je finis*, I finish ; *finis*, finish thou : *Je reçois*, I receive ; *reçois*, receive thou. *Je rends*, I restore ; *rends*, restore thou.

The two third persons of the imperative are like those of the present subjunctive.

The first and second person plural of the imperative, are the same as those of the present indicative ; but the pronouns personal *nous* and *vous* are omitted : *nous finissons*, we finish, *vous finissez*, ye finish ; *finissons*, let us finish ; *finissez*, finish ye, &c.

Quest. What tenses are formed from the Preterit ?

Answer. From the preterit is formed the preter-

preterimperfect subjunctive, by changing *ai* into *asse*, verbs of the first conjugation : *Je donnai*, I gave ; *que je donnasse*, that I might give ; and by adding *se*, in verbs of the other three conjugations : *Je finis*, I finished, *que je finisse*, that I might finish. *Je tins*, I kept ; *que je tinsse* that I might keep. *Je reçus*, I received, *que je reçusse*, that I might receive. *Je rendis*, I restored : *que je rendisse*, that I might restore.

Q. Are there no exceptions to these general rules of the formation of Tenses ?

A. Yes ; there are several which you will find in Porny's irregular verbs ; see his Grammar, page 126.

Art. IV. *Of the different Sorts of VERBS.*

Quest. How many sorts of Verbs are there ?

Ans. Properly speaking there are only two sorts, namely the verb substantive, and the verb adjective. But we may likewise look upon the auxiliary verbs as a third sort.

Of the VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

Q. Which is it that you call the Verb Substantive ?

A. It is the verb *être*, to be, when followed by a noun substantive or by a noun adjective, which relates to the subject or to the nominative of the verb : as in these examples, *le soleil est LUMINEUX par lui même*, the sun is luminous of itself. *La lune & les autres planètes sont DES CORPS opaques*, the moon and the other planets are opaque bodies.

Q. Is there no other Substantive Verb besides *être*, to be ?

A. We may consider as a substantive verb, every verb that is followed by a noun substantive, or by an adjective,

adjective, which relates to the nominative of the verb. Thus in these phrases, *La saison devient belle*, the season grows fine. *La terre paroît immobile*, the earth seems immovable. *Un assemblage d'étoiles s'appelle constellation*, an assemblage of stars is called a constellation; the verbs *devient*, *paroît*, and *s'appelle*, may be considered as verbs substantive, because they are followed by nouns which relate to the nominatives, *saison*, *terre*, and *assemblage*.

Of VERBS ADJECTIVE.

Q. How many sorts of Verbs Adjective are there?

A. There are five sorts, namely,

The Verb Active.

The Verb neuter.

The Verb passive.

The reflected and reciprocal Verb.

The Verb impersonal.

Q. What is the Verb Active?

A. The verb active is a verb which expresseth an action, and after which we may at any time put these words, *quelqu'un*, some one, or *quelque chose*, something. Thus *porter*, to carry, *connoître*, to know, are verbs active, because we may say, *porter quelque chose*, to carry something, *connoître quelqu'un*, to know some one.

Q. What is the Verb Neuter?

A. The verb neuter is a verb that sometimes expresses an action, and frequently does not; but after which you can never put these words, *quelqu'un*, some one, *quelque chose*, something. Thus *venir*, to come, *dormir*, to sleep, are verbs neuter, because we cannot say, *venir quelqu'un*, to come some one; *dormir quelque chose*, to sleep something.

Q. How are the Verbs Neuter conjugated?

A. Most of them are conjugated like the verbs active, with the simple tenses of the auxiliary verb *avoir*,

to have, in their compound tenses, as *dormir*, to sleep, *diner*, to dine, *souper*, to sup, &c.

Others are conjugated with the simple tenses of the auxiliary verb, *être*, to be, in the same compounded tenses, as *venir*, to come, *arriver*, to arrive, *tomber*, to fall, &c.

Q. Conjugate a verb neuter with the auxiliary verb *être*, to be.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je tombe, I fall
Tu tombes, thou fallest
Il tombe, he falls
Nous tombons, we fall
Vous tombez, ye fall
Ils tombent, they fall.

Il est tombé or *elle est tombée*,
 he or she has fallen
Nous sommes tombés or *tombées*,
 we have fallen
Vous êtes tombés or *tombées*,
 ye have fallen
Ils sont tombés or *elles sont tombées*,
 they have fallen.

Imperfect.

Je tombois, I did fall
Tu tombois, thou did'st fall
Il tomboit, he did fall
Nous tombions, we did fall
Vous tombiez, ye did fall
Ils tomboient, they did fall.

Anterior.

Je fus tombé or *tombée*, I
 had fallen
Tu fus tombé or *tombée*, thou
 hadst fallen
Il fut tombé or *elle fut tombée*,
 he or she had fallen.
Nous fumes tombés or *tombées*,
 we had fallen
Vous futes tombés or *tombées*,
 ye had fallen
Ils furent tombés or *elles furent tombées*,
 they had fallen.

Perfect.

Je tombai, I fell
Tu tombas, thou fell'st
Il tomba, he fell
Nous tombâmes, we fell
Vous tombâtes, ye fell
Ils tombèrent, they fell.

Pluperfect.

J'étois tombé or *tombée*, I
 had fallen
Tu étois tombé or *tombée*,
 thou hadst fallen

Indefinite.

Je suis tombé, I have fallen
Tu es tombé or *tombée*, thou
 hast fallen

Il étoit tombé or *elle étoit tombée*, he or she had fallen

Nous étions tombés or *tombées*, we had fallen

Vous étiez tombés or *tombées*, ye had fallen

Ils étoient tombés or *elles étoient tombées*, they had fallen.

Future.

Je tomberai, I shall or will fall

Tu tomberas, thou shalt or wilt fall

Il tombera, he shall or will fall

Nous tomberons, we shall or will fall

Vous tomberez, ye shall or will fall

Ils tomberont, they shall or will fall.

Future preterperfect.

Je serai tombé or *tombée*, I shall have fallen

Tu seras tombé, or *tombée*, thou shalt have fallen

Il sera tombé or *elle sera tombée*, he or she shall have fallen

Nous serons tombés or *tombées*, we shall have fallen

Vous serez tombés or *tombées*, ye shall have fallen

Ils seront tombés or *elles seront tombées*, they shall have fallen.

Conditional present.

Je tomberois, I should fall

Tu tomberois, thou should'st fall

Il tomberoit, he should fall

Nous tomberions, we should fall

Vous tomberiez, ye should fall

Ils tomberoient, they should fall.

Conditional preterperfect.

Je serois tombé or *tombée*, I should have fallen

Tu serois tombé or *tombée*, thou should'st have fallen

Il seroit tombé, or *elle seroit*, or *elle fut tombée*, he or she should have fallen

Nous serions tombés or *tombées*, we should have fallen

Vous seriez tombés or *tombées*, ye should have fallen

Ils seroient tombés or *elles seroient tombées*, they should have fallen.

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Tombe, fall thou
Qu'il tombe, let him fall

Tombons, let us fall
Tombez, fall ye
Qu'ils tombent, let them fall.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.

Que je tombe, that I may fall
Que tu tombes, that thou may'st fall
Qu'il tombe, that he may fall
Que nous tombions, that we may fall
Que vous tombiez, that ye may fall
Qu'ils tombent, that they may fall.

Que tu sois tombé or tombée, that thou may'st have fallen
Qu'il soit tombé or qu'elle soit tombée, that he or she may have fallen
Que nous soyons tombés or tombées, that we may have fallen
Que vous soyez tombés or tombées, that ye may have fallen
Qu'ils soient tombés or qu'elles soient tombées, that they may have fallen.

Preterimperfect.

Que je tombasse, that I might fall
Que tu tombasses, that thou might'st fall
Qu'il tombât, that he might fall
Que nous tombassions, that we might fall
Que vous tombassiez, that ye might fall
Qu'ils tombassent, that they might fall.

Preterpluperfect.

Que je fusse tombé or tombée, that I had fallen
Que tu fusses tombé or tombée, that thou hadst fallen
Qu'il fut tombé or qu'elle fut tombée, that he or she had fallen
Que nous fussions tombés or tombées, that we had fallen
Que vous fussiez tombés or tombées, that ye had fallen
Qu'ils fussent tombés or qu'elles fussent tombées, that they had fallen.

Preterperfect.

Que je sois tombé or tombée, that I may have fallen

INFI.

INFINITIVE.

Present.	Preterperfect.
<i>Tomber, to fall.</i>	<i>Etre tombé or tombée, to have fallen.</i>

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.	Preterperfect.
<i>Tombant, falling.</i>	<i>Etant tombé or tombée, having fallen.</i>

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Tombé, or tombée, fallen.

GERUND.

En tombant, or tombant, in falling.

Q. What is the Government of a Verb ?

A. It is a noun or pronoun which is generally put after a verb, and depends on it. Thus in these phrases ; *j'aime la vertu*, I love virtue : *je profite de l'exemple*, I profit by example ; *la vertu* and *de l'exemple* are governments of the verbs *j'aime* and *je profite*, because they follow these verbs and depend upon them.

Q. Is not there another name for the government of the Verb ?

A. It is also called the *case of the verb*.

Q. How many sorts of governments are there ?

A. There are two sorts ; the *direct government*, and the *indirect government*.

Q. What is the direct Government ?

A. It is that which is expressed by an accusative. Thus *j'aime Dieu*, I love God : *J'étudie la grammaire*, I study grammar : *Dieu* and *la grammaire* are direct or absolute governments of the verbs *j'aime*, and *j'étudie*.

Q. What is the indirect Government?

A. It is that which is expressed by the genitive, by the dative, or by the ablative. Thus in these sentences, *je me repens de ma faute*, I repent of my fault; *je réponds à votre lettre*, I answer your letter; *je reviens de Rome*, I come back from Rome: *de ma faute*, *à votre lettre*, and *de Rome*, are indirect or relative governments of the verbs, *je me repens*, *je réponds*, and *je reviens*.

Q. What Verbs do these same Governments agree with?

A. The direct government agrees only with the verb active.

The indirect government agrees alike with the verb active, and with every other kind of verbs adjective.

Q. What do they make use of in French to express a Verb passive?

A. They make use of the verb *être*, which is joined and conjugated through all its tenses, with the participle passive of a verb active. Thus in these sentences, *la vertu est estimée*, virtue is esteemed; *l'argent a été reçu*, the money has been received; *les livres seront rendus*, the books shall be returned; *est estimée a été reçu seront rendus*, are verbs passive, because *estimée*, *reçu*, and *rendus*, are participles passive of the verbs active, *estimer*, *recevoir*, and *rendre*, joined to some tenses of the verb *être*.

Q. What is the government of the Verb passive?

A. It is always an ablative, or *par*, by, with an accusative, as *je suis connu du roi*, I am known by the king; *j'ai été maltraité par mon frere*, I have been ill used by my brother.

Q. Conjugate a Verb passive through the first persons only of each tense.

INDICATIVE.

Present.	Imperfect.
<i>Je suis aimé or aimée</i> , I am beloved.	<i>J'étois aimée or aimée</i> , I was beloved.
	Perfect.

Perfect.	Future.
<i>Je fus aimé or aimée, I was beloved.</i>	<i>Je serai aimé or aimée, I shall or will be beloved.</i>
Indefinite.	Future preterperfect.
<i>J'ai été aimé or aimée, I had been beloved.</i>	<i>J'aurai été aimé or aimée, I shall have been beloved.</i>
Anterior.	Conditional present.
<i>J'eus été aimé or aimée, I had been beloved.</i>	<i>Je serois aimé or aimée, I should be beloved.</i>
2d Preterpluperfect.	Conditional preterperfect.
<i>J'avois été aimé or aimée, I had been beloved.</i>	<i>J'aurai or j'eusse été aimé, or aimée, I should have been beloved.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Sois aimé, or aimée, be thou beloved.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.	Preterperfect.
<i>Que je sois aimé or aimée, that I may be beloved.</i>	<i>Que j'aie été aimé, or aimée, that I may have been beloved.</i>
Preterimperfect.	Preterpluperfect.
<i>Que je fusse aimé or aimée, that I might be beloved.</i>	<i>Que j'eusse été aimé or aimée, that I had been beloved.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Etre aimé or *aimée*, to be
beloved.

Preterperfect.

Avoir été aimé or *aimée*, to
have been beloved.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Aimé or *aimée*, beloved.

Preterperfect.

Ayant été aimé or *aimée*, having been beloved.

Q. What is a Reflected Verb?

A A reflected verb is that which is always conjugated with the conjunctive pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, *vous*, *se*, which are put between the nominative of the verb and the verb: as, *je me chagrine*, I am vexed; *tu te satisfais*, thou art satisfied; *il se trompe*, he is mistaken, &c.

Q. In what person must those conjunctive pronouns be, that are joined to the Reflected Verbs?

A. They must be in the same person as the nominative of the verb: as in *je me chagrine*, *je* and *me* are in the first person singular; in *l'homme se trompe*, the man is mistaken, *l'homme* and *se* are in the third person singular; in *vous vous perdez*, you ruin yourself, *vous* and *vous* are in the second person plural; and so of the rest.

Q. What cases do the conjunctive pronouns supply the place of in Reflected Verbs?

A. In some they supply the place of the accusative of the pronoun personal, as in *je me flatte*, that is, *je flatte moi*, I flatter myself.

In others they supply the place of the dative of the pronoun personal, as in, *Pierre se donne un habit*, that is, *Pierre donne un habit à soi*, Peter gives himself a coat.

There

There are some in which they do not supply the place of any case, as in *je me repens*, I repent, *je m'aperçois*, I perceive, which cannot be rendered by *je repens moi*, or *à moi*, I repent to myself, *j'aperçois moi* or *à moi*, to perceive to myself,

Q. How are the reflected Verbs conjugated?

A. They are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *être* in their compound tenses, as we shall see presently in the conjugation of the reflected verb *se repentir*, to repent.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

Je me repens, I repent
Tu te repens, thou repentest
Il se repent, he repenteth
Nous nous repentons, we repent
Vous vous repentez, ye repent
Ils se repentent, they repent.

Il se repentit, he repented
Nous nous repentîmes, we repented
Vous vous repentîtes, ye repented
Ils se repentirent, they repented.

Indefinite.

Imperfect.

Je me repentois, I did repent
Tu te repentois, thou didst repent
Il se repentoit, he did repent
Nous nous repentions, we did repent
Vous vous repentiez, ye did repent
Ils se repentoient, they did repent.

Je me suis repenti or *repentie*,
 I have repented
Tu t'es repenti or *repentie*,
 thou hast repented
Il s'est repenti or *elle s'est repentie*,
 she has repented
Nous nous sommes repentis or *repenties*,
 we have repented
Vous vous êtes repentis or *repenties*,
 ye have repented
Ils se sont repentis or *repenties*,
 they have repented.

Anterior.

Perfect.

Je me repentis, I repented
Tu te repentis, thou repentedst

Je me fus repenti or *repentie*,
 I had repented
Tu te fus repenti or *repentie*,
 thou hadst repented

Il se fut repenti or *elle se fut repentie*, he or she had repented

Nous nous fumes repentis or *repenties*, we had repented

Vous vous futes repentis or *repenties*, ye had repented

Ils se furent repentis or *elles se furent repenties*, they had repented.

Pluperfect.

Je m'étois repenti or *repentie*, I had repented

Tu t'étois repenti or *repentie*, thou hadst repented

Il s'étoit repenti or *elle s'étoit repentie*, he or she had repented

Nous nous étions repentis or *repenties*, we had repented

Vous vous étiez repentis or *repenties*, ye had repented

Ils s'étoient repentis or *elles s'étoient repenties*, they had repented.

Future.

Je me repentirai, I shall or will repent

Tu te repentiras, thou shalt or wilt repent

Il se repentira, he shall or will repent

Nous nous repentirons, we shall or will repent

Vous vous repentirez, ye shall or will repent

Ils se repentiront, they shall or will repent.

Future perfect.

Je me serai repenti or *repentie*, I shall have repented

Tu te seras repenti or *repentie*, thou shalt have repented

Il se sera repenti or *elle se sera repentie*, he or she shall have repented

Nous nous serons repentis or *repenties*, we shall have repented

Vous vous serez repentis or *repenties*, ye shall have repented

Ils se seront repentis or *elles se seront repenties*, they shall have repented.

Conditional present.

Je me repentirois, I should repent

Tu te repentirois, thou shouldst repent

Il se repentiroit, he should repent

Nous nous repentirions, we should repent

Vous vous repentiriez, ye should repent

Ils se repentiroient, they should repent.

Conditional preterperfect.

Je me serois repenti or *repentie*, I should have repented

Tu te serois repenti or *repentie*, thou shouldst have repented

Il se seroit repenti, or elle se seroit repentie, he or she should have repented
Nous nous serions repentis or repenties, we should have repented

Vous vous seriez repentis, or repenties, ye should have repented
Ils se seroient repentis, or elles se seroient repenties, they should have repented.

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Repens-toi, repent thou
Qu'il se repente, let him repent

Repentons-nous, let us repent
Repentez-vous, repent ye
Qu'ils se repentent, let them repent.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.

Que je me repente, that I may repent

Que tu te repentes, that thou may'st repent

Qu'il se repente, that he may repent

Que nous nous repentions, that we may repent

Que vous vous repentiez, that ye may repent

Qu'ils se repentent, that they may repent.

Que nous nous repentissions, that we might repent

Que vous vous repentissiez, that ye might repent

Qu'ils se repentissent, that they might repent.

Preterperfect.

Que je me sois repenti or repentie, that I may have repented

Que tu te sois repenti or repentie, that thou may'st have repented

Qu'il se soit repenti or qu'elle se soit repentie, that he or she may have repented

Que nous nous soyons repentis or repenties, that we may have repented

Que vous vous soyez repentis

Preterimperfect.

Que je me repentisse, that I might repent

Que tu te repentisses, that thou might'st repent

Qu'il se repentit, that he might repent

or <i>repenties</i> , that ye may have repented	<i>repentie</i> , that thou had'st repented
<i>Qu'ils se soient repentis</i> , or <i>qu'elles se soient repenties</i> , that they may have repented.	<i>Qu'il se fut repenti</i> or <i>quelle se fut repentie</i> , that he or she had repented
	<i>Que nous nous fussions repentis</i> or <i>repenties</i> , that we had repented
Preterpluperfect.	<i>Que vous vous fussiez repentis</i> or <i>repenties</i> , that ye had repented
<i>Que je me fusse repenti</i> or <i>repentie</i> , that I had repented	<i>Qu'ils se fussent repentis</i> or <i>qu'elles se fussent repenties</i> , that they had repented.
<i>Que tu te fusses repenti</i> or <i>re-</i>	

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Se repentir, to repent.

Preterperfect.

S'être repenti or *repentie*, to have repented.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.

Se repentant, repenting.

Preterperfect.

S'étant repenti or *repentie*, having repented.

PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.

Present.

Repenti or *repentie*, repented.

GERUND.

En se repentant or *se repentant*, in repenting.

Q. What

Q. What is a Verb Reciprocal?

A. It is a verb which signifies the action of two or more subjects that act one upon the other: as when we say, *ils se battent tous deux*, they are both a fighting; *nous nous aimons les uns les autres*, we love one another.

This verb is conjugated in the same manner as the reflected verb.

Q. What is the Verb Impersonal?

A. The verb impersonal is that which is not used through all its tenses except in the third person singular with the pronoun *il* or *on*, as *il pleut*, it rains; *il faut*, one must; *il importe*, it behoveth; *on aime*, they love; *on étudie*, they study, &c.

Q. How do you know when a Verb in the third person singular preceded by the Pronoun *il*, is impersonal?

A. When the pronoun *il* does not supply the place of any noun already expressed. Thus in this phrase, *voilà un bon chapeau, il convient que je l'achete*, here is a good hat, it is proper I buy it: we cannot put *chapeau* nor any other noun in the place of *il*; nor can we say, *ce chapeau convient que je l'achete*, this hat is proper that I buy it. Consequently *il convient* is a verb impersonal.

But in the following sentence, *voilà un bon chapeau, il convient à ma tête*, here is a good hat, it fits my head; *il convient* is not impersonal, because we may put *chapeau* in the place of *il*, and say, *ce chapeau convient à ma tête*, this hat fits my head.

Q. How are the Verbs Impersonal conjugated?

A. They are conjugated like the other verbs, except that in each tense they have only the third person singular preceded by the pronoun *il* or *on*.

Q. Conjugate the two Verbs Impersonal *IL FAUT*, one must, and *IL Y A*, there is, or there are, which are of very great use.

CHAPTER VI.

INDICATIVE.

Present.	Pluperfect.
<i>Il faut, one must.</i>	<i>Il avoit fallu.</i>
Imperfect.	Future.
<i>Il falloit.</i>	<i>Il faudra.</i>
Perfect.	Future perfect.
<i>Il fallut.</i>	<i>Il aura fallu.</i>
Indefinite.	Conditional present.
<i>Il eut fallu.</i>	<i>Il faudroit.</i>
Anterior.	Conditional preterperfect.
<i>Il eût fallu.</i>	<i>Il eût fallu.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.	Preterperfect.
<i>Qu'il faille.</i>	<i>Qu'il ait fallu.</i>
Preterimperfect.	Preterpluperfect.
<i>Qu'il fallût.</i>	<i>Qu'il eût fallu.</i>

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Preterperfect.

Ayant fallu.

The tenses and moods which are wanting to this verb, are obsolete.

INDI-

INDICATIVE.

Present.	Pluperfect.
<i>Il y a, there is, or there are.</i>	<i>Il y avoit eu.</i>
Imperfect.	Future.
<i>Il y avoit.</i>	<i>Il y aura.</i>
Perfect.	Future preterperfect.
<i>Il y eut.</i>	<i>Il y aura eu.</i>
Indefinite.	Conditional present.
<i>Il y a eu.</i>	<i>Il y auroit.</i>
Anterior.	Conditional preterperfect.
<i>Il y eut eu.</i>	<i>Il y auroit or il y eut eu.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Qu'il y ait.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.	Preterperfect.
<i>Qu'il y ait.</i>	<i>Qu'il y ait eu.</i>
Preterimperfect.	Preterpluperfect.
<i>Qu'il y eut.</i>	<i>Qu'il y eut eu.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Y avoir.

Preterperfect.

Y avoir eu.

PARTI.

PARTICIPLE ACTIVE.

Present.	Præterperfect.
<i>Rayant.</i>	<i>Rayant en.</i>

Q. Conjugate a Verb Impersonal with the general pronoun ON.

INDICATIVE.

Present.	Pluperfect.
<i>On aime, they love.</i>	<i>On avoit aimé.</i>
Imperfect.	Future.
<i>On aimoit.</i>	<i>On aimera.</i>
Perfect.	Future perfect.
<i>On aime.</i>	<i>On aura aimé.</i>
Indefinite.	Conditional present.
<i>On aime.</i>	<i>On aimerait.</i>
Anterior.	Conditional præterperfect.
<i>On eût aimé.</i>	<i>On eût aimé.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Present or Future.

Qu'on aime.

SUB.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present or Future.	Preterperfect.
<i>Qu'on aime.</i>	<i>Qu'on ait aimé.</i>
Preterimperfect.	Preterpluperfect.
<i>Qu'on aimât.</i>	<i>Qu'on eût aimé.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Present.

Aimer.

Of AUXILIARY VERBS.

Q. How many Auxiliary Verbs are there ?

A Two ; the verb *avoir*, to have, and the verb *être*, to be.

Q Are these Verbs always auxiliary ?

A. No: they are auxiliary only when they are followed by a participle passive, with which they form the compound tenses of the other verbs ; as in *j'ai aimé*, I have loved ; *nous avions reçu*, we had received ; *vous êtes repentis*, ye have repented ; *nous serons estimés*, we shall be esteemed.

Q. From what Verbs do each of the Auxiliary Verbs form the compound tenses ?

A. The auxiliary verb *avoir*, to have, followed by a participle passive, forms the compound tenses, from itself and from the verb *être*, to be, from all the verbs active, from a part of the verbs neuter, and from the verbs impersonal, as *j'ai eu*, I have had ; *j'ai été*, I have been ; *j'ai rendu*, I have restored ; *j'ai dormi*, I have slept ; *il a fallu*, it has been requisite, &c.

The auxiliary verb *être*, to be, followed by a participle passive, forms the compound tenses from a part of the

the verbs neuter, from the reflected verbs, and from all the tenses of the verbs passive; as, *je suis tombé*, I have fallen; *je me suis repenti*, I have repented; *je suis aimé*, I am beloved, &c.

Q. What are the Verbs AVOIR and ETRE, when they are not followed by a Participle passive, and when they are not auxiliary?

A. *Avoir* is a verb active that signifies the same thing as *posséder*, to possess: as when we say, *j'ai de l'argent*, I have some money; that is, *je possède de l'argent*, I possess some money.

Etre followed by a noun adjective or by a noun substantive which relates to the nominative of the verb, is merely a verb substantive: as when we say, *Dieu est bon*, God is good; *cette figure est un triangle*, this figure is a triangle.

CHAP. VII.

Of PARTICIPLES.

Quest. WHAT is a Participle ?

Ans. It is a noun adjective formed of a verb, and which has some of its properties ; as *aimant*, loving, and *aimé*, beloved, formed of the verb *aimer* ; *recevant*, receiving, and *reçu*, received, formed of the verb *recevoir*.

Q. Why is it called a Participle ?

A. Because it participates of the nature of the noun adjective and of the nature of the verb.

Q. In what does it participate of the nature of the Noun Adjective ?

A. In this, that it generally supposes a noun substantive to which it relates : as when we say, *Pierre aimant* or *recevant*, Peter loving or receiving ; *l'argent aimé* or *reçu*, the money loved or received.

Q. What are the properties which the Participle borrows of the Verb ?

A. It has the government of the verb from which it is formed, and it relates sometimes to the present and sometimes to the past. Thus, as we say, *Pierre aime l'étude*, Peter loves study ; or *Pierre est aimé de Dieu*, Peter is beloved of God : so we say, *Pierre aimant* or *ayant aimé l'étude*, Peter loving or having loved study ; *Pierre aimé, étant aimé, or ayant été aimé de Dieu*, Peter beloved, being beloved, or having been beloved of God.

Q. How many sorts of Participles are there ?

A. There are two sorts ; the participles active and the participles passive.

Q. What are the Participles active ?

A. They are those which are terminated in *ant*, and
hav

have generally the active signification ; as *aimant*, loving, *finissant*, finishing, &c.

Q. As the Gerund terminates in *ANT* like the Participle active, how are they distinguished from each other ?

A. In this, that we generally put, and always indeed may put *en*, before the gerund : as when we say, *en étudiant on devient habile*, by studying we become able or learned ; or *vous le perdez, le flattant comme vous faites*, you ruin him, flattering him as you do ; that is, *en le flattant comme vous faites*, by flattering him, &c.

But we cannot put *en* before a participle active, without changing the meaning of the sentence. Thus it is not the same thing to say, *je vous ai vu priant Dieu*, I have seen you praying to God ; or, *je vous ai vu en priant Dieu*, I have seen you in praying to God.

Q. What are the Participles passive ?

A. They are those which do not terminate in *ant*, and have generally a passive signification ; as *aimé*, beloved, *fini*, finished ; *reçu*, received, &c.

Q. What is the use of the Participles passive in the conjugation of verbs ?

A. It is, as we have seen, to form all the compound tenses of them, with the simple tenses of the auxiliary verbs *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be.

Q. Where do you easily find the Passive Participle of each Verb ?

A. In the first of the compound tenses, which is the preterperfect indefinite. Thus *rendu*, restored, and *craint*, feared, are the participles passive of the verb *rendre*, to restore, and *craindre*, to fear, because in the preterperfect indefinite they form *jai rendu*, I have restored : *j'ai craint*, I have feared.

CHAP. VIII.

Of ADVERBS.

Quest. **W**HAT is an Adverb?

Ans. It is an undeclinable word which is generally joined to the verb, in order to express some circumstance of it. Thus when we say, *je vous aime tendrement*, I love you tenderly; *vous m'avez servi fidèlement*, you have served me faithfully; *tendrement* and *fidèlement* express some circumstance of the verbs *aimer* and *servir*.

Q. What do you mean when you say that the Adverb is an undeclinable word?

A. I mean that the adverb has neither gender, nor number, nor case, as the nouns and pronouns have.

Q. How many sorts of Adverbs are there?

A. We generally distinguish seven sorts, viz.

1. Adverbs of time, which answer to the question *quand*, when? such as *hier*, yesterday; *autrefois*, formerly; *demain*, to-morrow; *bientôt*, very soon; *souvent*, often; *toujours*, always, &c.

2. Adverbs of place or situation, which answer to the question *où*, where? as *ici*, here; *là*, there; *près*, near; *loin*, far; *dedans*, within; *dehors*, without; *ailleurs*, elsewhere; *partout*, everywhere, &c.

3. Adverbs of order and rank; as *premierement*, first, in the first place; *secondement*, secondly, or in the second place; *devant*, before; *après*, after; *ensemble*, together, &c.

4. Adverbs of quantity or number, which answer to the question *combien*, how much? how many; such are, *peu*, little; *beaucoup*, a great deal; *guère*, but little; *assez*, enough; *tant*, so much; *autant*, as much; *trop*, too much, &c.

5. Adverbs

5. Adverbs of affirmation, denial, and of doubt; such are, *oui*, yes; *certes*, indeed; *certainement*, certainly; *non*, no; *ne*, *ne pas*, *ne point*, *non pas*, not; *ni*, neither; *nullement*, not at all; *peut-être*, perhaps, &c.

6. Adverbs of comparison; such as, *comme*, as; *ainsi*, so, thus; *pareillement*, likewise; *aussi*, so, thus, also; *plus*, *davantage*, more; *pis*, worse; *mieux*, better; *moins*, less; *presque*, almost, &c.

7. Adverbs of quality or manner, which answer to the question *comment*, how? such as, *bien*, well; *mal*, ill, *modestement*, modestly; *sévèrement*, severely; *courageusement*, courageously, &c.

Q. From whence are most of the Adverbs of quality or manner formed?

A. Most of the adverbs of quality or manner are formed of the feminine of nouns adjective by adding *ment*. Thus from *grande* the feminine of *grand*, great, we make *grandement*, greatly; from *douce*, the feminine of *doux*, sweet, we form *doucement*, sweetly; from *nouvelle*, new, *nouvellement*, newly; from *certaine*, certain, *certainement*, certainly, &c.

Q. Are not the Adverbs of quality or manner susceptible of degrees of comparison, like the adjectives?

A. Yes: and their comparatives and superlatives are formed by adding the same words to them as to the adjectives. Thus,

The comparative of equality for the adverbs *généreusement*, generously; *fidèlement*, faithfully; is *aussi* or *si généralement*, as or so generously; *aussi* or *si fidèlement*, as or so faithfully, &c.

The comparative of excess is *plus généralement*, more generously; *plus fidèlement*, more faithfully.

The comparative of defect is *moins généralement*, less generously; *moins fidèlement*, less faithfully.

The superlative absolute is *très* or *fort généralement*, very generously; *très* or *fort fidèlement*, very faithfully.

The superlative relative is *le plus généralement*, the most generously; *le plus fidèlement*, the most faithfully.

The comparative of excess of the adverb *bien*, well, is *mieux*, better; and that of the adverb *mal*, ill, is *pis*, worse.

CHAP. IX.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

Quest. **W**HAT are Prepositions?

Ans. They are undeclinable words that have always a noun, a pronoun, or a verb for their government: as when we say *dans la maison*, in the house; *avec moi*, with me; *après l'étude*, after study; *pour lui*, for him, &c.

Q. Why are these words called Prepositions?

A. Because they are always put before the noun or the pronoun which they govern.

Q. How may the Prepositions be divided?

A. By the cases which they govern. Thus there are three sorts;

1. Those which govern the genitive or the ablative; as *loin de*, far from; *pres de*, *auprès de*, *proche de*, near; *hors de*, out of; *autour de*, about, &c.

2. Those which govern the dative; as *jusqu'à* or *jusques à*, until or unto; *quant à*, with regard to, &c.

3. Those which govern the accusative, and these are very numerous; such as, *après*, after; *avant*, before; *avec*, with; *chez*, to, at; *contre*, against; *dans*, in; *depuis*, since; *derrière*, behind; *dès*, from; *devant*, before; *durant*, during; *en*, in; *entre*, among; *envers*, towards; *environ*, about; *excepté*, except; *malgré*, in spite of; *outre*, besides; *par*, by; *parmi*, among; *pendant*, during; *pour*, for; *sans*, without; *selon*, according to; *sous*, under; *suiuant*, according; *sur*, upon; *vers*, towards, &c.

CHAP. X.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

Quest. **W**HAT are Conjunctions?

Ans. They are indeclinable words, which serve to connect the parts of a phrase or of a discourse, and most of which are put before the verbs.

Q. What are the principal Conjunctions?

A. The following, *que*, than; *et*, and; *ni*, neither; *ou*, or; *mais*, but; *pourtant*, nevertheless; *quoique*, although; *si*, if; *quand*, when; *comme*, as; *d'ailleurs*, besides; *encore*, likewise; *car*, for; *parceque*, because; *puisque*, since; *pourquoi*, why; *afinque*, to the end that; *afin de*, in order to; *de peur que*, for fear that; *de peur de*, for fear of; *or*, now; *donec*, therefore; *ainsi*, so; *c'est pourquoi*, wherefore; *par consequent*, by consequence; *de sorte que*, inasmuch that; *lorsque*, when; *pendant que*, while; *avant que*, before; *depuis que*, since; *aussi tôt que*, as soon as; *dès que*, since that; *enfin*, at length.

2. On what occasion is *QUE* a Conjunction?

A. *Que* is a conjunction when it can neither be rendered by *lequel*, *laquelle*, which, nor by *quelle chose*, what thing; as when we say, *Dieu veut QUE nous l'aimions*, God is willing that we love him.

CHAP. XI.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

Quest. **WHAT** are Interjections?

Ans. They are indeclinable particles, that serve to express some emotions of the soul; as joy, grief, fear, aversion, encouraging, &c.

2. Give me examples for each of these emotions.

A. To express joy, we say, *ah! bon!*

To express grief, we say, *aye, ah! belas! mon Dieu! he!*

To express fear, we say, *ah! belas! he!*

To express aversion, we say, *fi! fie! fi done!*

To encourage a person, we say, *ça, allons, courage.*

To admire, we say, *oh!*

To call a person, we say, *bola! he!*

To make a person stop, we say, *bola!*

To restrain or repress, we say, *tout beau!*

2. How do you distinguish the same interjection, which expresses different emotions of the soul?

A. It is distinguished by the different tone of voice, with which it is pronounced.

CHAP. XII.

General Observations on the Parts of Speech.

I. Agreement of the Adjective with the Substantive.

Quest. **W**HAT relation is there between the Noun Substantive and the Noun Adjective?

Ans. It is not necessary that a noun substantive should be accompanied by a noun adjective; but a noun adjective always supposes a noun substantive to which it is related.

Q. How does the Adjective agree with the Substantive in French?

A. In gender and number: that is, a noun adjective ought always to be of the same gender and of the same number, as the noun substantive to which it is related: as when we say, *l'homme prudent*, the prudent man; *la femme prudente*, the prudent woman; *les hommes prudents*, the prudent men; *les femmes prudentes*, the prudent women.

Q. Does this rule regard only the Noun Adjective?

A. It regards also the pronouns and participles which have different terminations for the masculine and the feminine, the singular and the plural. Thus to make them agree with the noun substantive to which they relate, we must say, *mon livre*, my book, *mes livres*, my books; *ma sœur*, my sister, *mes sœurs*, my sisters; *un homme estimé*, a valuable man, *une femme estimée*, a valuable woman; *des hommes estimés*, valuable men, *des femmes estimées*, valuable women, &c.

Q. Do you always find in the same phrase, the Noun Substantive to which an adjective is related.

A. No: sometimes this substantive is understood, because it has been expressed in some preceding phrase.

In order therefore to find it, we must examine into the relation of the noun adjective.

But it often happens that the adjectives have no relation to any substantive expressed in discourse: then they are always in the masculine, and have only a vague and general substantive, which may be rendered by one of these two nouns *chose*, thing, or *homme*, man; as when we say, *il est UTILE d'étudier*, it is useful to study, *les SAVANS admirent votre ouvrage*, the learned admire your work; *CELUI qui aime Dieu*, he who loves God: *écoutez CE que je vous dis*, listen unto what I say to you, that is *c'est un CHOSE UTILE d'étudier*, it is a useful thing to study; *les HOMMES SAVANS admirent votre ouvrage*, learned men admire your work; *L'HOMME qui aime Dieu*, the man who loves God; *écoutez LA CHOSE que je vous dis*, listen unto the thing which I tell you.

Q. When a Noun Adjective relates to several Substantives singular and of different genders, in what number and gender is it put?

A. 1. It is put in the plural, because two or more singulars are equivalent to a plural. Thus we must say, *mon frere & ma soeur sont estimables*, and not *estimable*, my brother and sister are deserving of esteem.

2. We generally put in the masculine, or give the masculine termination to the adjective which relates to several substantives of different genders. Thus, *mon frere & ma soeur sont contents*, and not *contentes*, my brother and sister are content.

II. Agreement of the Verb with its Nominative.

Q. What relation is there between a Verb and the Nominative?

A. A noun in the nominative always requires a verb; and every verb which is not impersonal, or which is not in the infinitive, constantly supposes a noun substantive in the nominative expressed or understood, on which it depends.

Q. When this Noun Substantive in the Nominative is not expressed, what is it that supplies the place of it?

A. It is always a pronoun, as when, after having spoken of God, I say, *IL jugera les hommes*, he will judge mankind; or *lui QUI jugera les hommes*, he who will judge mankind.

Q. How do you find out the Nominative of a Verb, or the Noun substantive whose place is supplied by the Pronoun?

A. By putting *qui'est ce qui*, who is it that, before the verb, the answer will shew us the noun we look for. Thus by saying, *qui'est ce qui jugera les hommes?* who is it that will judge mankind? we find that it is *Dieu*, God, who is the nominative of the verb, and whose place was supplied by the pronouns *il* and *qui*.

In like manner, to know which is the nominative of the verb in this sentence, *les hommes se flattent*, men flatter themselves; by asking, *qui est ce qui se flattent?* who flatter themselves? we find that it is *les hommes*.

Q. How does the Verb agree with its Nominative?

A. In number and person; that is, the verb ought to be in the singular, if its nominative expresses only one thing; it ought to be in the plural, if its nominative expresses many things, or if it has several nouns in the singular for its nominative; and it ought to be in the same person as its nominative.

Q. Give me some examples of this.

A. In this sentence, *je cultiverai les sciences*, I will cultivate the sciences: the verb *cultiverai* is in the first person singular, because its nominative *je* is in the singular, and in the first person.

In this sentence, *mon frere, vous negligez l'étude*, brother, you neglect your study; the verb *negligez* is in the second person singular, because *vous*, which supplies the place of *mon frere*, is in the second person singular.

In this sentence *Dieu punira les méchants*, God will punish the wicked, the verb *punira* is in the third person singular, because *Dieu* is in the third person singular.

In the following, *les païens adoroient des idoles*, the pagans

gans worshipped idols; *la sagesse & la modestie conviennent aux jeunes gens*, sobriety and modesty become young people; the verbs *adorient* and *conviennent* are in the third person plural, because the nominative of the first is in the third person plural, and the other has for its nominative two nouns of the third person singular, which are equivalent to a plural.

In fine, in the following sentence, *la plupart furent du même avis*, most of them were of the same opinion; the verb *furent* is in the third person plural, because its nominative, which is *la plupart*, though it be in the singular, yet expresses several persons.

Q. When a Verb has several nominatives of different persons, in what person must we put it?

A. We ought to put it in the *nearest* person. The first person is *nearer* than the rest, and the second is nearer than the third. For this reason therefore we must say, *vous & mon frere AVEZ été les plus sages*, you and my brother have been the soberest: *vous, ma soeur, & moi, IRONS ensemble à la campagne*, you, my sister, and I, will go together to the country.

III. Observations on GOVERNMENT.

Q. What do the Verbs govern?

A. The Verbs active govern the accusative, the verbs passive govern the ablative, or the preposition *par*, by, followed by an accusative; the verbs neuter and impersonal either govern nothing at all, or sometimes govern the dative, and sometimes the ablative.

Q. Do the Verbs Active never govern any other case than the Accusative?

A. There are some which govern also a dative or an ablative with the accusative: as when we say, *donner quelque chose à quelqu'un*, to give something to somebody; *recevoir quelque chose de quelqu'un*, to receive something from somebody.

Q. What do the Reflected Verbs govern?

A. 1. There are some that have the pronoun con-

junctive for an absolute government in the accusative, and sometimes likewise a relative government in the dative or in the ablative: as when we say *je me donne à la vertu*, I give myself up to virtue; *je me sépare de vous*, I separate myself from you: that is, *je donne moi à la vertu; je sépare moi de vous*.

2. There are some that have the pronoun conjunctive for a relative government in the dative, and that have generally also an absolute government in the accusative: as when we say, *je me donne un habit*, I give myself a coat; that is, *je donne à moi un habit*.

3. There are others in which the pronoun conjunctive does not supply the place of any government, and which sometimes govern another noun in the dative or in the ablative; as when we say, *je me meurs*, I am dying; *je me plais au jeu*, I divert myself at play; *je me repens de ma faute*, I repent of my fault; we cannot render it, *je meurs moi*, nor *je plais moi au jeu*, nor *je repens moi de ma faute*.

Q. Have the Verbs never any thing but Nouns or Pronouns for their government?

A. They have likewise oftentimes other verbs in the infinitive, without articles, if they are absolute governments; or preceded by the articles *à* and *de*, if they are relative governments: as when we say, *je veux étudier*, I am willing to study; *je m'occupe à étudier*, I employ myself in study; *je m'ennuie d'étudier*, I am tired of study.

There are several verbs whose absolute government is expressed by a verb in some of the tenses of the indicative or of the subjunctive, and preceded by the conjunction *que*. Thus in these two sentences, *je crois que vous travaillez*, I believe that you work; *je crains que Dieu ne me punisse*, I am afraid that God will punish me; the absolute government of the verb *je crois*, is expressed by *que vous travaillez*; and the absolute government of the verb *je crains*, is expressed by *que Dieu ne punisse*.

Q. Are there no other parts of speech but the Verb that have a government?

A. Nouns substantive frequently govern other nouns substantive

substantive in the genitive: as when we say, *la bonté de Dieu*, the goodness of God; *la lumière du soleil*, the light of the sun; *les vérités de la religion*, the truths of religion, &c.

2. There are nouns adjective that govern nouns substantive in the genitive, in the dative, or in the ablative; as when we say, *jaloux de sa gloire*, jealous of his glory; *convenable à mon dessein*, suitable to my design; *digne de récompense*, worthy of recompence, &c.

3. All the prepositions, as we have already mentioned, govern the genitive or the ablative, the dative or the accusative: as when we say, *auprès du Roi*, near the king; *jusqu'à Rome*, as far as Rome; *pour la gloire*, for glory, &c.

Q. How do you find out the Government of a Verb, of a Noun, or of a Preposition?

A. We find out the absolute government of a verb active or of a preposition that governs the accusative, by putting *quoi* or *qui*, what, interrogatively after the verb or the preposition. Thus in this sentence, *Demandons à Dieu les grâces nécessaires pour notre sanctification*, let us ask of God the graces necessary for our sanctification; by putting *quoi* after *demandons* and after *pour*, we find that *les grâces* is the government of the one, and that *notre sanctification* is the government of the other.

2. We find the relative government in the genitive, the ablative, or the dative, of verbs, nouns, and prepositions, by putting after them interrogatively, *de quoi*, or *à qui*, from what, from whom; *à quoi* or *à qui*, to what, or to whom. Thus in these sentences, *offrons toutes nos actions à Dieu*, let us offer all our actions to God; *j'ai obtenu une grâce du Roi*, I have obtained a favour from the king; *les ouvrages de Cicéron*, the works of Cicero; *près de la ville*, near the town; we find the relative governments, by saying, *offrons; à qui? à Dieu*; let us offer; to whom; to God: *j'ai obtenu; de qui? du Roi*; I have obtained; of whom? of the king: *les ouvrages de qui? de Cicéron*; the works of whom, or whose works? Cicero's: *près de quoi? de la ville*; near what? the town.

3. In like manner we shall find the government of verbs passive, by putting after them, *par qui, de qui, or de quoi*, by whom or by what: *J'ai été maltraité; par qui? par mon frere*; I have been ill used; by whom? by my brother: *je suis connu; de qui? du Roi*, I am known; by whom? by the king, &c.

IV. Observations on the ARTICLES.

Q. Are *LE, LA, LES*, always Articles?

A. *Le, la, Les*, are articles, only when they are put before nouns in the nominative or in the accusative: as when we say, *le prince*, the prince; *la table*, the table; *les livres*, the books,

But *Le, la, les*, are pronouns conjunctive, when joined to verbs whereof they are direct governments, and which may be rendered by the accusative of the pronouns personal: as when we say, *je le connois*, I know him; *je la vois*, I see her; *je les estime*, I esteem them; that is, *je connois lui, je vois elle, j'estime eux or elles*.

Q. How do you know when a Noun without an Article, or preceded by the Articles *LE, LA, LES*, is in the nominative or in the accusative?

A. A noun without an article, or preceded by the articles *le, la, les*, is in the nominative, when it is placed before a verb: as when we say, *Dieu est juste*, God is just; *le tems perdu ne se repare pas*, lost time is never repaired; *la mort nous surprend*, death surprises us; *les pécheurs seront punis*, sinners will be punished, &c.

A noun without an article, or preceded by the articles *le, la, les*, is in the accusative, when it is after a verb or a preposition: as when we say, *il faut aimer Dieu*, we must love God; *ne perdons pas le tems*, let us lose no time; *pratiquons la vertu*, let us practise virtue; *cultivons les sciences*, let us cultivate the sciences; *vivons selon l'évangile*, let us live according to the gospel, &c.

Q. How

Q. How do you know when a Noun preceded by the Articles *DU, DE, LA, DES, DE,* is in the genitive or in the ablative?

A. A noun preceded by the articles *du, de, la, des, de,* is generally in the genitive, when it is governed by a noun: as when I say, *l'horreur du vice,* the horror of vice; *l'amour de la vertu,* the love of virtue; *l'utilité des sciences,* the utility of the sciences; *la crainte du Dieu,* the fear of God, &c.

A noun preceded by the articles *du, de, la, des, de,* is generally in the ablative, when it is governed by a verb or by a preposition: as when I say, *nous dépendons du Roi,* we depend on the king; *je suis édifié de votre conduite,* I am edified by your conduct; *loin de la rivière,* far from the river, &c.

Q. How do you know when *DU, DE, LA, DES, DE,* are Genitives or Ablatives of the definite and indefinite Articles, and when they are Nominatives or Accusatives of the partitive Articles?

A. *Du, de, la, des, de,* are genitives or ablatives of the definite and indefinite articles, when the nouns which they precede, are relative governments of a noun, of a verb, or of a preposition.

But *du, de, la, des, de,* are nominatives or accusatives of the partitive articles, when the nouns which they precede are nominatives of a verb, or absolute governments of a verb active, or of a preposition which governs the accusative: as in these examples, *du pain me suffit,* some bread is sufficient for me; *j'ai lu de bons livres,* I have read some good books; *on trouve rarement des jeunes gens sages,* you rarely find young people discreet; *Dieu forma l'homme avec de la terre,* God formed man out of the earth.

V. Observations on the PRONOUNS.

Q. Are *NOUS, VOUS,* and *LUI,* always Pronouns Personal?

A. *Nous, vous,* and *lui,* are pronouns personal, when they are preceded by the articles *à* and *de,* or when being

being without articles, they are nominatives of a verb or government of a preposition: as in these examples, *il s'adresse à nous*, he addresses himself to us; *je me plains de vous*, I complain of you; *fiez vous à lui*, rely upon him; *nous-étudions, vous travaillez*, we study, ye work; *contre nous*, against us, *avec vous*, with you; *pour lui*, for him, &c.

Nous, vous, and lui, are pronouns conjunctive, when being without articles; they are direct or relative governments of some verb, and supply the place of pronouns personal in the dative or in the accusative; as in these examples; *l'étude nous est utile*, study is useful to us; *je vous estime*, I esteem you; *ce livre lui plaît*, this book pleases him; that is, *l'étude est utile à nous; j'estime vous; ce livre plaît à lui* or *à elle*, &c.

Q. Are EN and Y always Pronouns Conjunctive?

A. 1. *En* is a pronoun conjunctive, when it supplies the place of a pronoun personal, or of some noun in the genitive or in the ablative: as when we say, *je vous en parle*, that is, *je vous parle de lui* or *d'elle, de cela*, or *de cette chose*, I speak to you of him or of her, of this, or of this thing. But *en* is a preposition, when it does not supply the place of any noun or pronoun, and when it goes before a noun or pronoun which it governs: as in these examples, *j'ai confiance en Dieu*, I have confidence in God; *j'irai en Italie*, I will go into Italy.

2. *Y* is a pronoun conjunctive, when it supplies the place of some noun in the dative: as when I say, *je m'y applique*, that is, *je m'applique à cela*, or *à cette chose*, I apply myself to that, or to that thing. But it is an adverb of place, when it answers to the question *où*, and when it may be rendered by the words *en ce lieu*, in this place, or by the adverb *là*, there; as in these examples, *nous y sommes restés, vous y allez*; that is, *nous sommes restés là*, or *en ce lieu*, we remained there, or in that place; *vous allez là* or *en ce lieu*, you go there, or in that place.

Q. On what occasions is LEUR a Pronoun Conjunctive or Possessive?

A. *Leur* is a pronoun conjunctive, when being without

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out an article, it is joined to a verb whose relative government it expresses in the dative, and when it may be rendered by *à eux* or *à elles*, to them, or by some noun in the dative Plural: as when we say, *je leur offre mon amitié*, I offer them my friendship, that is, *j'offre mon amitié à eux* or *à elles*.

Leur is a pronoun possessive joined, when it is before a noun; as *leur livre*, their book; *leur maison*, their house; and it is a pronoun possessive separated, when not being followed by a noun, it is preceded by a definite article; as *le leur*, *la leur*, *du leur*, *de la leur*, &c.

Q. How do you find out the Antecedent of a Pronoun Relative?

A. By rendering it by *lequel*, *laquelle*, *duquel*, *de laquelle*, &c. according to the case it is in; and by joining to it a noun before expressed, with which it can bear a reasonable construction. Thus in this sentence, *songeons à apaiser la colere de Dieu, dont nous devons craindre les effets*, let us think of appeasing the wrath of God, the effects of which we ought to fear: we find that *la colere* and not *Dieu* is the antecedent of *dont*, because we may say, *songeons à apaiser la colere de Dieu, de laquelle colere nous devons craindre les effets*, let us think, &c. of which wrath, &c. and we cannot say, *du quel Dieu nous devons craindre les effets*, of which God, &c.

Q. Is the Antecedent of the Relative always expressed by a noun?

A. It is frequently expressed by a pronoun, and when by the pronouns demonstrative *celui*, *ceux*, or *ce*, if they have no relation to any noun already expressed, we may render *celui*, by *l'homme*, man; *ceux*, by *les hommes*, men; and *ce*, by *la chose* or *les choses*, the thing or the things: as when we say, *celui qui craint Dieu*, he who fears God; *ceux qui méprisent les richesses*, those who despise riches; *ce que je vous prédis*, that which I foretell you; that is *l'homme qui craint Dieu*, *les hommes qui méprisent les richesses*, *la chose* or *les choses que je vous prédis*.

Q. How

Q. How does the Relative agree with its Antecedent?

A. In gender, in number, and in person: that is, the relative ought to be in the same gender, the same number, and the same person, as its antecedent. Thus in *moi qui aime l'étude*, I who love study, *qui* is in the masculine or in the feminine, according to the person that speaks, in the singular and in the first person, like its antecedent *moi*: In *vous qui perdez votre tems*, you who lose your time, *qui* is in the masculine or in the feminine, in the singular or in the plural, according to the gender and number of the persons to whom one speaks, and in the second person, like its antecedent *vous*: in *les écoliers qui étudient la langue Française*, the scholars who study the French tongue, *qui*, is in the masculine, in the plural, and in the third person, like its antecedent, *les écoliers*.

Q. On what does the case of the Pronoun Relative depend?

A. It generally depends on a verb or a subsequent noun.

Q. How do you find out the case of the Pronoun Relative, and by what Verb or by what Noun is it governed?

A. By putting the antecedent in the place of the pronoun relative, and by transposing this antecedent, if it be not the nominative of a verb, after a verb or after a noun, in conjunction with which it can bear a reasonable meaning. Thus in *Dieu, de qui nous avons reçu tant de bienfaits*, God, of whom we have received so many benefits; *de qui* is in the ablative and the relative government of the verb *avons reçu*, because we say, *nous avons reçu tant de bienfaits de Dieu*, we have received so many benefits of God: in *Cicéron dont on admire l'éloquence*, Cicero whose eloquence is admired; *dont* is in the genitive, governed by the noun substantive *l'éloquence*, because we say, *on admire l'éloquence de Cicéron*, we admire the eloquence of Cicero.

Q. In what case is each of the Pronouns Relative, or in what case may each of them be?

A. *Qui*, in the singular and in the plural is always the

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the nominative of the subsequent verb, if it does not follow and is not the government of a proposition: as in *le maître qui enseigne*, the master who teaches; *les écoliers qui écoutent*, the scholars who listen, &c.

Que, is always the accusative singular or plural, and the absolute government of a subsequent verb: as in *Dieu que j'aime*, God whom I love; *les vertus que j'admire*, the virtues which I admire, &c.

Duquel, *de laquelle*, *de qui*, *dont*, are either in the genitive or in the ablative.

They are in the genitive, when they are governed by a subsequent noun substantive: as in *Alexandre de qui le courage est connu*, or *Alexandre dont on connoit le courage*, Alexander whose courage is known.

They are in the ablative, when they are governed by a subsequent verb: as in *le Roi de qui j'attends une grace*, the king of whom I expect a favour; *les exemples dont il faut profiter*, the examples by which we must improve, &c.

Auquel, *à laquelle*, *à qui*, and *à quoi*, are always in the dative, governed by a verb or by a noun adjective that follows: as in *la science à laquelle je m'applique*, the science to which I apply myself; *les écoliers à qui les punitions sont nécessaires*, the scholars to whom punishments are necessary; *les dangers à quoi on s'expose*, the dangers to which we expose ourselves, &c.

VI. Observations on the PARTICIPLES.

Q. What do you mean, when you say that the Participles are declinable or indeclinable?

A. When I say that the participles are declinable, I mean that they change their termination, in order to agree with the nouns or pronouns to which they relate: that is, they take, like the nouns adjective, an *e* feminine, to agree with a noun feminine, and an *s* to agree with a noun plural.

And when I say that the participles are indeclinable, I mean that they do not change their termination, of
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whatsoever gender or number the noun be to which they may relate.

Q. Are the active Participles and the Gerunds in ANT declinable?

A. No: because they do not change their termination, whether they relate to nouns masculine or feminine, singular or plural. Thus we say alike, *un homme LISANT de bons livres*, a man reading good books; *une femme LISANT de bons livres*, a woman reading good books; *des hommes LISANT de bon livres*, men reading good books; *des femmes LISANT de bon livres*, women reading good books.

Q. What must we observe with regard to the Participles Passive.

A. We must observe that they are sometimes indeclinable and sometimes declinable.

Q. On what occasion are the Participles Passive declinable or indeclinable?

A. The participles passive are indeclinable, when they form in conjunction with the auxiliary verb *avoir*, the compound tenses of a verb neuter, or of a verb active which is not preceded by its absolute government; and when they form in conjunction with the auxiliary verb *être*, the compound tenses of a reflected verb followed by its absolute government. Thus in these examples, *j'ai dormi*, *nous avons dormi*, I have slept, we have slept: *j'ai écrit une lettre*, *nous avons écrit une lettre*, I have writ a letter, we have writ a letter; *nous nous sommes donné des livres*, we have given ourselves books; *dormi*, *écrit*, and *donné*, do not change termination, though the verbs are in the singular and in the plural, and though *lettre* is in the feminine, and *livres* in the plural.

Excepting these cases, the participles passive are generally declinable.

Q. When the Participles Passive are declinable, with what are they made to agree?

A. They are made to agree either with a noun substantive, or with the nominative of the verb, or with the absolute government of the verb.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, &c. III

Q. On what occasion are the Participles Passive made to agree with a Noun Substantive?

A. When they do not form any compound tense of a verb, and when they are used only as adjectives of a noun substantive: as when we say, *un ouvrage achevé*, a finished work; *une maison achevée*, a finished house; *des ouvrages achevés*, finished works; *des maisons achevées*, finished houses.

Q. On what occasion do the Participles Passive agree with the nominative of the Verb?

A. When they form in conjunction with the auxiliary verb *être*, the compound tenses of a verb which has no absolute government: as in these examples, *mon frere est tombé*, my brother is fallen; *ma soeur est tombée*, my sister is fallen; *mes freres sont tombés*, my brothers are fallen; *mes soeurs sont tombées*, my sisters are fallen: *mon frere a été puni*, my brother has been punished; *ma soeur a été punie*, my sister has been punished; *mes freres ont été punis*, my brothers have been punished; *mes soeurs ont été punies*, my sisters have been punished.

Q. On what occasion do the Participles Passive agree with the absolute government of the Verb?

A. When they form in conjunction with the auxiliary verb *avoir* or *être*, the compound tenses of a verb preceded by its absolute government; which happens chiefly every time that this absolute government is expressed by a conjunctive, relative, or absolute pronoun: as when I say, *cette maison est à moi*, *je l'ai achetée*, this house belongs to me, I have bought it; *je vous rends vos livres* *je les ai lus*, I return you your books, I have read them; *les lettres que j'ai écrites*, the letters which I have written; *les meubles que je me suis donnés*, the moveables which I have given myself; *quels ennemis ne me suis-je pas faits?* what enemies have not I made to myself; &c.

VII. *Observations on the ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, and CONJUNCTIONS.*

Q. In what do the Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions differ from the other parts of speech?

A. In this, that they are indeclinable, and not susceptible of any change; so that we can neither decline them as nouns, nor conjugate them as verbs.

Q. How do you know when an indeclinable word is an Adverb rather than a Preposition or Conjunction?

A. Every indeclinable word is an adverb, when it expresses some circumstance of a verb, or when it can be put after the verb, or when it answers to some of the questions, *quand*, when? *où*, where? *combien*, how many, how much? *comment*, how? Such are, *presque*, almost; *aujourd'hui*, to day; *ici*, here; *beaucoup*, a great deal; *bien*, well, &c.

Q. How do you distinguish a Preposition from an Adverb or from a Conjunction?

A. An indeclinable word is a preposition, when you can put after it interrogatively, the words *qui* or *quoi*, who or what? *de qui* or *de quoi*, of whom or of what? *à qui* or *à quoi*, to whom or to what? which cannot be done with regard to the adverbs or to the conjunctions. Thus, *auprès*, near; *jusque*, until; *avec*, with, and *sur* upon, are prepositions; because you may ask, *auprès de qui*, near to whom? *jusqu'à quoi*, unto what? *avec qui*, with whom? *sur quoi*, upon what?

Q. How is a Conjunction distinguished from an Adverb or from a Preposition?

A. An indeclinable word is a conjunction, when it can be put only before a verb, or when it serves to connect one sentence with another, one verb with another, or one adverb with another, &c. such as, *mais*, but; *car*, for; *et*, and; *ou*, or, &c.

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